DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 191 479 IR 008 735

TITLE	Texas State Library: Library Services and Construction Act, Annual Report, FFY 1979 (Including Final Reports for FY 1978 Carry Over).
INSTITUTION	Texas State Library, Austin. Dept. of Library Development.
PUB DATE	79
NOTE	164p.: All worksheets and financial statements removed prior to filming. For related documents, see IR 008 735-737. Parts marginally legible.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC07 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Annual Reports; Federal Programs; *Library Administration; *Library Cooperation; Library Networks; Program Descriptions; *Public Libraries; Special Libraries; *State Programs
IDENTIFIERS	*Library Services and Construction Act

ABSTRACT

This overview of developments in programs and projects funded under the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) in FY 1979 also provides information on the administrative expenses and procedures of the Library Development Division of the Texas State Library in allocating these funds. Brief summaries reporting progress in each area are followed by evaluation reports including a program description and yearly statistics for individual Title I (library development) and Title 3 (interlibrary cooperation) projects. The 13 projects reported for Title 1 are concerned with regional public library systems, an interlibrary loan and reference referral network, library services for the blind and other handicapped persons, centralized acquisitions for state institutions, the Texas Summer Reading Club, the Statewide Video Project, a major resource center bibliographic network, statewide public information, continuing education and consulting, urban library aid, and the Pre-White House Conference. The five projects evaluated for Title 3 include library networks, a cooperative union list of serials, and a shared circulation system. Narrative statements evaluating the final results of 1978 LSCA projects complete the report. (SW)

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TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

ANNUAL REPORT

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FFY 1979

(INCLUDING FINAL REPORTS FOR FY 1978 CARRY-OVER)

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LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

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SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR LSCA
Title I, Project 1, FFY 1979

During FFY 79, a statement of long range goals and objectives for the Library Development Division was published and disseminated for input and commentary from library practitioners in the field. An anticipated benefit of this statement is that it will develop a more direct dialog between practitioners and the Library Development staff in setting goals for furthering the development of public libraries in Texas. Comprehensive reviews of subgrantee audits and expenditure reports were implemented to provide clear audit trails of transactions involving grant funds and to test the effectiveness of local accounting systems. These reviews should assist in developing improved fiscal monitoring of grant programs throughout the state. Revised procedures for selection of Title III grant proposals were developed for consideration by the LSCA Advisory Council. The revised procedures were intended to reduce insularity and subjectivity in the selection process.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ESTABLISHMENT AND REORGANIZATION
Title I, Project 2, FFY 1979

During FFY 1979, no new subgrants were awarded to public libraries to provide library services to previously unserved areas or to provide aid to libraries joining together into larger units of service. Although the number of unserved counties was not reduced, the number of persons without local library service decreased beyond target objectives because additional libraries were established without the benefit of special grants.

REGIONAL PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS
Title I, Project 3 FFY 1979

FFY 1979 system operation grants, which are awarded on a formula basis, ranged from $745,981 to the Houston Area Library System to $184,734 for the Texas Panhandle Library System. Services offered this year included collection enrichment, consulting and continuing education, public relations, books-by-mail service for the homebound and rurally isolated, resource-sharing projects, reference back-up service and automated circulation systems. Through these programs systems directly served 10,195,136 persons; 4,105,742 persons viewed films and special programs; 2,016 persons (staffs and trustees) received training through workshops (11,742 workshop hours); 293,898 materials were purchased for public libraries; 237,946 materials were directly circulated from systems and 1,275 interlibrary loan materials were circulated through the Reference Back-Up Program of the South Texas Library System.

Although there were some staff turnovers this year among staff, the rate was not as great as in past years. Reporting (evaluative and fiscal) improved over previous years but problems were encountered with the requirement that

all obligations be liquidated within a 90-day period.

During FY 1979, systems were able to add 8 new member libraries for membership in SFY 1980, bringing the total number of member libraries to 294.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN AND REFERENCE REFERRAL NETWORK
Title I, Project 4, FFY 1979

The most significant development during FFY 1979 was the decision to change from teletype to computer communications by installing an OCLC terminal and printer in each of the ten Major Resource Center Library interlibrary loan referral centers. With this conversion to OCLC, TSLCN headquarters ceased acting as the switching center for requests to Texas academic libraries and and was able to reduce headquarters staff by four full-time equivalent positions. Interlibrary loan referral services were offered for the first time to special two-year, and four-year academic libraries in the MRC service areas. In the first year at this service policy change, 2.4% of the transactions handled by TSLCN came from these three types of libraries.

LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE BLIND AND OTHER PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS
Title I, Project 5, FFY 1979

Although we used some private foundation funds for a one-time project during FFY 1979, all funding for basic, ongoing service was state funding. During the year, the most significant development was that we began to approach limits in basic services, caused by limited state funding.

Space and staffing were the two most critical areas where the limits began to appear. Because the state legislature had not appropriated funds to construct a larger facility, the only way to make more efficient use of the existing space was to purchase mobile shelving. Although we expected the new shelving to increase our book storage capacity by approximately 100% in one area, the $68,000 cost meant that basic services had to suffer. In this case, the most noticeable reduction came in the area of acquisition of large print books. Even though the number of patrons reading largely increased, we actually had to reduce our large print acquisitions.

In the area of staffing, our situation was not as acute, but it was still critical. By the end of FFY 1979 we felt that we were approaching the limits of available staff time to devote to reaching the unserved and to serving them after they were reached.

CENTRALIZED ACQUISITION FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS
Title 1, Project 6, FFY 1979

Through centralized purchasing, state institutions added 5,185 books, 948 audiovisual units, and 75 periodical titles to their collections. There was a tremendous increase, over 60%, in the number of institutions participating in the program. This seemed to be related to the basic allocation of $250 which was added to the program this year. This made it worthwhile for those institutions which spent little or nothing on materials to participate in this program. Of the total amount of funds available to be spent on library materials under this program less than 4.5% remained unencumbered at the end of the program.

TEXAS SUMMER READING CLUB
Title I, Project 7, FFY 1979

The 1979 "In Search of Texas Treasures" program saw the addition of two major resource centers to the program, Houston and Austin. Because of the size of these libraries and the overall increase in number of participating libraries, there was a tremendous increase in the number of materials that needed to be printed to meet the requests. The LSCA Advisory Council asked that the necessary funds to cover increases in costs for printing come out of the budget for the Statewide Video Project.

For the first time, a children's workshop was held to complement the reading club program. The workshop was held in seven locations in Texas and was attended by 454 people. Response was enthusiastic.

The quality of the materials has improved over the years. This year, a mobile was included as a new item that could be ordered. For the second year, a manual with suggestions on implementing the 1979 theme was prepared, primarily to assist the smaller libraries in program planning. Moreover, the materials were mailed in mid-March, which allowed the libraries several months to advise the program and to plan activities.

STATEWIDE VIDEO PROJECT
Title I, Project 8, FFY 1979

During FFY 1979, 76,418 Texans viewed programs from the Statewide Video Project. The majority of viewers were children and young adults. The large number of young adult viewers is significant because this group is traditionally under represented among library users.

The availability of the On-Spot Collection to academic institutions and state agencies during the past half of this year is significant in that the service is now used by various types of libraries. The academic libraries in particular have been enthusiastic about the type of material offered by the collection and the ease in reserving programs. Seventy-nine institutions joined the project this year.

Two new public libraries were also added to the list of participating libraries-Kerrville and Pasadena. It is hoped that packets can be provided to these libraries during FFY 1980.

National publicity on the project has continued. The project manager was a speaker at the Video and Cable Communications Section program at the ALA Conference. The experience of Texas with licensing agreements and duplication contracts has been one of the most sought after information topics, as several libraries across the country are beginning to investigate the reduced costs and opportunities offered by developing video collections.

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTER BIBLIOGRAPHIC NETWORK
Title I, Project 9, FFY 1978 Carry-Over

The most significant development in the project was a change in attitude towards the OCLC cataloging system by San Antonio Public Library. Initial caution has apparently turned to moderate enthusiasm. Both Austin and El Paso Public Libraries have undertaken major retrospective catalog conversions using OCLC.

STATEWIDE PUBLIC INFORMATION
Title I, Project 10, LSCA 78 Carryover, Final Report

Because of a change in state law, the administration of this project will be shifted from the Texas Library Association to the Texas State Library. The Texas Library Association has been invited to appoint a Project Advisory Council which has been done. The Advisory Council will work with State Library Staff to set project objectives and select an advertising firm. Due to administrative problems in the project during FY 1979, the publicity materials will not actually be distributed until the next fiscal year.

CONTINUING EDUCATION AND CONSULTING
Title I, Project 11, FFY 1979, FFY 1978 Carryover

As library continuing education opportunities have increased, there is a growing need for coordination and planning. The Continuing Education Department sponsored 29 workshops, offered technical assistance and information about library developments, and answered reference questions in library science. The Library Continuing Education Task Force, under the sponsorship of the Continuing Education and Consulting Department, met on July 29, 1979, to examine the need for a coordinated plan for continuing education in Texas. The members of the Task Force represented groups, agencies and organizations which will review the continuing education plan and suggest ways to cooperatively coordinate continuing education programs. The Texas State Library, with the cooperation of the Texas Library Association, has developed a Human Resource File which contains names of individuals who are willing to conduct workshops in specialized areas. Workshop leaders will be identified through this file. The Continuing Education Department, through cooperative efforts, can play an important role in helping librarians develop their competencies and update their skills.

URBAN LIBRARY AID
Title I, Project 12-A, FFY 1979

This project is in its initial phase, therefore there are no significant developments.

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

PRE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
Title I, Project 12-B, FFY 1978

One of the outcomes of the Texas Conference on Library and Information Services that deserves emphasis is the identification of individuals who have demonstrated a commitment to state-wide library development. Several delegates have agreed to serve on the Texas State Library advisory council.

Staff support and financial assistance from the Texas Library Association should also be mentioned as an important outcome of the Texas Conference. To demonstrate their commitment to the Conference they presented each delegate a free membership in the Texas Library Association. Delegates will also be contacted to work with the Association's Legislative Network to implement one of the Conference resolutions:

"Whereas there is a need for improved public library facilities to meet the needs of a growing population and a rapidly expanding body of knowledge, be it resolved that state funding for the State Library budget item of "Statewide Library Development" be aggressively sought for each year of the 1980-81 biennium at the level of $1.00 per capita, through concerted action by the State Library, the Texas Library Association, and the citizens of Texas at the earliest possible date."

In conclusion, the Texas and the White House Conference should be considered the beginning for the further improvement of library and information services.

TITLE III, FFY 1978, Final Report

Four of the Title III subgrants awarded with FFY 1978 funds aimed to establish, expand, or demonstrate some form of school and public library cooperation. In the four communities involved the basic objective of encouraging this type of cooperation was achieved. However, as prototypes from which other libraries might learn, the projects were not particularly successful because of the original project designs and poor evaluation and reporting.

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION OF TITLE I FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

Title I, Project 1: Administrative Expenses for LSCA

During FFY 1979, Library Development Division staff prepared a draft of goals and objectives for Library Development. This document was distributed to segments of the library community for review and comment. Dissemination will be broader during FFY 1980, culminating in possible adoption of a modified set of goals and objectives. Comprehensive reviews of subgrantee audits and expenditure reports were conducted to provide clear audit trails of transactions involving grant funds to test the effectiveness of local accounting systems. These reviews should assist in improving grant fiscal monitoring. Revised procedures and criteria for selection of Title III discretionary grantees were prepared for consideration by the LSCA Advisory Council and by the Library and Archives Commission. Intended benefits are broader-based, more objective decisions.

Title I, Project 2: Public Library Establishment and Reorganization

The long range plan goal "to provide grant funds for the establishment of library services in counties without library service" was met through the letting of one contract during FY 1978. The establishment of the Rotan Public Library in Fisher County achieved the following objectives:

To decrease the number of unserved persons

1978 Persons Without Local Library Service	FY 1979 Target	Actual	Variance from Target
648,660	628,660	613,044*	+2.5%

*The objective was exceeded since additional libraries were established without the benefit of special grants.

An additional objective was not met since some previously served counties became unserved:

To reduce the number of unserved counties

1978 Unserved Counties	FY 1979 Target	Actual	Variance
22	19	22	-16%

The number of legally established libraries did increase, although not as much as had been proposed:

To increase the number of legally established libraries

1978 Libraries	FY 1979 Target	Actual	Variance
282	309	294	-4.9%

To increase the population served by public libraries

1977 Persons Served	FY 1979 Target	Actual	Variance
10,596,648	10,616,648	10.548,070	-0.7%

Also under this project, a grant was made to the Gonzales County Library System to meet the long range goal of "providing an incentive for the reorganization of library service outlets that would achieve greater efficiency in the performance of library operations."

To increase the number of federated library systems

1978 Federated Systems	FY 1979 Target	Actual	Variance
7	9	6	-33%

Title I, Project 3: Regional Public Library Systems

A total of $ 3,920,000, including 2,092,764 in state funds; 1,578,610 in Title I, 1979 funds; and 248,626 in Title I, 1978 funds were budgeted to fund the regional public library systems. These special purpose grants were awarded to the regional systems for services to member libraries, for services to the disadvantaged residing within their system boundaries, and for cooperative systems. System goals were addressed in the following manner:

To increase the number of persons served through member public libraries and through direct system services

1978 Persons Served by Systems	1979 Target	Actual	Variance From Target
10,057,043	10,013,620	10,195,136	+2%

To increase the number of direct system circulations to persons with limited access to local public libraries

1978 Direct System Circulations	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
186,672	198,500	237,946	+17%

To increase the number of persons with direct access to services through systems

1978 Persons	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
102,303	116,757	156,669	+26%

To increase the number of persons viewing films

1978 Film Viewers	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
3,660,738	3,177,350	4,105,742	+23%

To increase the number of consultations concerning Library Development provided by the State Library and Regional Systems

1978 Consultations	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
NA	95,000	54,180	-43%

To increase the number of informational materials relating to Library Development provided by the State Library and Regional Systems

1978 Materials	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
60,580	155,000	535,572	+246%

To increase the number of student workshop hours provided by the State Library and Regional Systems

1978 Hours	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
17,188	21,306	22,730	+6%

To increase the number of material formats available on a regular and frequent exchange program from the systems to local libraries

1978 Exchange Programs	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
68	-	74	-

To increase the number of support services from each system or from the State Library

1978 Support Services	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
-98	-	81	-

To increase the number of book resources in member libraries through Collection Development programs

1978 Collection Development Books	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
176,197 (purchases) 27,087 (rentals)	-	172,339 23,364	-

Title I, Project 4: Interlibrary Loan and Reference Referral Network

The rate of increase for filled requests for information and materials is slowing, with performance very close to projections. Two-year colleges and special libraries entered the network in FY 1979.

To increase the number of intelibrary loan requests filled

1978 Fills	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
94,319	107,000	107,964	0.9%

Title I, Project 5: Library Services for the Blind and Other Physically Handicapped Persons

This project was very successful in achieving the goals of reaching the unserved and providing library services for the handicapped.

To maintain a circulation of 40 volumes per reader per year

1977 Circulation	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
40	40	38.8	-3%

To maintain 4 reader contacts per year

1977 Contacts	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
4	4	4.6	+15%

To reach and serve 5,400 new patrons annually

1977 Total Patrons	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
41,925	52,725	54,006	+2.4%

To increase the number of non-commercial title acquistions by ten titles per year

1977 Non-Commercial Titles	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
75	90	177	+96.7%

To maintain the current number of commercially-purchased volumes

1977 Commercial Volumes	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
2,594	2,594	2,978	+14.8%

Title I, Project 6: Centralized Acquisitions for State Institutions

In this project, accounts are established at the State Library for state institutions to purchase materials for their resident libraries. Since performance is exceeding projections, the objective for purchases have been revised upward.

1978 Materials Purchased	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
4,670	4,000	6,208	+55.2%

Title I, Project 7: Texas State Library Summer Reading Club

The Summer Reading Club exceeded expectations because of the entry of Houston and Austin into the program for the first time in 1979.

To increase the number of items distributed to Texas children through the Summer Reading Club

1978 Items	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
156,399	188,000	248,015	+32%

Title I, Project 8: Statewide Video Project

"To expand programs of service to the disadvantaged through use of coordinated multimedia projects" is the goal of the Statewide Video Project. Although fewer new videocassettes were purchased due to cost increases, several additional libraries entered the project, and video audiences were considerably larger than had been projected.

To add 200 titles per year

1978 Basic Collection Begun	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
NA	200 titles	136	-32%

To initiate circulation and to increase the video audience up to 64,000 (by 1980)

1978 Viewers	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
NA	53,000	76,418	+44%

Title I, Project 9: Major Resource Center Bibliographic Network

Aid was provided to major libraries in Texas to use OCLC through AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, enhancing possibilities for future cooperative developments among public and other types of libraries. FY 1979 was the first year all ten major resource centers were included in this network.

Materials Cataloged in OCLC - 1978	1979 Target	Actual	Variance
165,823	129,000	135,351	+4.9%

Title I, Project 10: Statewide Public Information Program

The Statewide Public Information Program is designed to make libraries more visible to the public, a need identified by the Texas Conference on Library and Information Services delegates. Several administrative problems detailed in the project report plagued the project. Radio and television spots were prepared, as well as prints for outdoor (billboard) advertising.

Title I, Project 11: Continuing Education and Consulting

Statistical goals of the Continuing Education and Consulting program are addressed under Project 3, since figures are combined for regional systems and for Texas State Library. Additional information appears in the CELS Title III Project report and the narrative report for Continuing Education and Consulting.

Title I, Project 12: Urban Library Aid

Procedures have been established for centralized acquisitions of materials to supplement the collections of the 15 urban libraries involved in the project. Services will be provided on-site to non-residents of each library's area. Purchases will begin in FY 1980.

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION

Title I, Project 12-B: Pre-White House Conference

On November 16-18, 1978, two hundred delegates attended the Texas Conference on Library and Information Services held in Austin, Texas. They were charged (1) to identify the informational, recreational, educational, and cultural needs of Texans; (2) to develop resolutions; and (3) to elect 19 delegates and 8 alternates to represent Texas at the national White House Conference on Library and Information Services November 15-19, 1979.

The basic objectives of the conference were successfully achieved. The concerns and issues raised at the Texas Conference will be carried to Washington, and, in turn, the outcomes of the national Conference will be brought back to Texas. The delegates will continue their commitment through their involvement in library development on the local, regional, and state levels.

Texas State Library
Title I, Project I
FFy 1979
Final Report

Administrative Expenses for LSCA

Project Description
See LSCA Annual Program FFY 79, pages 6-7

During FFY 79, the Planning and Management Department placed emphasis on developing long range goals and objectives for the Library Development Division, on conducting comprehensive reviews of subgrantee audits, and on effectively managing the numerous ongoing programs for which it has administrative responsibility.

The effort to formulate long range goals and objectives for the Library Development Division was highly successful. Staff participation was enthusiastic and productive. A document containing statutory keywords, guiding principles and a structured listing of key goals and supporting objectives was published and disseminated to the field for further input and commentary. In the next fiscal year, this document will be an important agenda item in meetings of the LSA Advisory Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the System Coordinators. It is hoped that this planning process will provide direction to furthering the development of public libraries in Texas and will have the added benefit of bringing librarians in the field into more direct dialog with the Library Development staff in goal setting.

A comprehensive review of audits submitted by subgrantees was implemented with initial emphasis on Major Resource Center audits. The scope of this review covered the period of State FY 1975-1978. Audits were scrutinized for compliance with contract requirements and for accounting discrepancies. Reviews were completed for six (6) of the 10 Major Resource Centers. In those cases where audit exceptions were discovered, requests for clarification were sent to the affected subgrantees. The objectives of this review were to assure compliance with the fiscal requirements published in the appropriate Audit Guides and to establish clear audit trails for transactions involving library grant funds. Whereas an excellent start has been made, much work remains to be done in this area.

As a complement to the audit review process, second and third quarter expenditure reports were examined and discrepancies were reported to the affected subgrantees. This review was intended as an interim check of the reporting effectiveness of local accounting systems.

Revision of the Rules and Regulations for the Fifth Biennium was completed and submitted to and approved by the Texas Library and Archives Commission. Because of a new State Legislative Statute enacted during this 1979 session which changed the statistical base used for determining population served by system members, work on further revision of the Rules and Regulations continued during FY 79. The LSA Advisory Board and

the Library and Archives Commission reviewed membership criteria that might be affected by the use of more current statistics. Specific issues included determination of sufficient hours of library service and the method of assigning rural populations to municipal and county libraries.

Planning and Management continued to provide administrative support during the first quarter to what turned out to be a very successful state Pre-White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

A major effort was initiated to revise the approval process for Title III grant proposals. Changes were considered in methodology, in assigning reviewers, and in determining selection criteria. These proposed changes were in response to criticism from the field regarding present selection procedures. A proposal to use weighted criteria was drafted and the use of pre-applications and outside reviewers was considered. The proposed revisions will be considered by the LSCA Advisory Board in the following fiscal year and any resulting revisions will be submitted to the Library and Archives Commission for approval.

Underaccomplishment of objectives occurred in three key areas. Although a significant beginning was made in the audit review process, examination of audits for all 10 MRC's was not completed as anticipated. The complexity and variety of problems encountered extended the time required for each review beyond original estimates. The inventory project was suspended pending installation of a data base management system that will generate a computerized data base and provide inventory records control of all equipment purchased with grant funds. No on-site monitoring visits were made.

Emphasis for the next fiscal year will center on continuation of review of subgrantee audits and expenditure reports, completion of Long Range Goals and Objectives for Library Development determination of procedures and selection criteria for Title III grant proposal review, continued revision to state Library System Rules and Regulations, implementation of the inventory project, and continued administration of various subgrants and services.

Systems Development

Relationship to the Long Range Plan Goals and Objectives
See pages of this report.

Project Description

See LSCA Annual Program FFY 1979, pages 21-58.

Findings

FFY 1979 system operation grants, which are awarded on a formula basis, ranged from $745,981 to the Houston Area Library System to $184,734 for the Texas Panhandle Library System. Formula level funding continued to be a problem as a consistent inflation eroded overall service provision capacity. Services offered this year included collection enrichment, consulting and continuing education, public relations, books-by-mail service for the homebound and rurally isolated, resource sharing projects, reference back-up service and automated circulation systems. By means of these programs, the ten systems directly served 10,195,136 persons; 4,105,742 persons viewed films and special programs; 2,016 persons (staffs and trustees) received training through workshops (11,742 workshop hours); 293,898 materials were purchased for public libraries; 237,946 materials were directly circulated from systems and 1,275 interlibrary loan materials were circulated through the Reference Back-up program of the South Texas Library System. These activities represented a significant accomplishment in light of the decline in real spending capacity.

Other positive accomplishments included more active involvement of advisory councils and lay representatives in the planning process for programming and budgeting. The rate of staff turnover decreased from previous years resulting in greater stability and efficiency of systems staffs. Evaluative and fiscal reporting improved relative to previous years, but problems were encountered with the requirement that all obligations be liquidated within a 90-day period.

Revision of the Rules and Regulations for the Fifth Biennium together with the newly enacted State Legislative Statute requiring the use of a different statistical base for determining population served by system members will eventually affect both system membership criteria and accreditation. In anticipation of these changes, the LSA Advisory Board and the State Library and Archives Commission reviewed membership criteria that might be affected by the use of more current statistics. Specific issues included determination of sufficient hours of library services and the method of assigning rural populations to municipal and county libraries.

During FY 1979, systems were able to add 8 new member libraries for membership in SFY 1980, bringing the total number of member libraries to 294.

A quantitative summary of project accomplishments is given below.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
SYSTEMS - FFY 1979

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:

1.	Number of Books Received	172,339
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	980
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	273
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	353
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	5,212
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	30
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	23,364
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	49,045
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	3,971
12.	Other Materials Received	13,202

BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:

13.	Number of Persons Targeted	156,669
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	66,911
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	125,772
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	25,129

FILM SERVICE:

17.	Number of Film Showings	133,477
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	4,051,833

(over)

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SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:

19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	7,710
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Circuit Collections	72,647
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	9,818
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents *(does not include 8mm or 16mm films)*	21,999

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:

23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System *(excluding film viewers)*	53,909

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	86
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	2,080
26.	Number of Student Hours *(number of persons attending x number of workshop hours)*	11,507
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	2,084
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	3,633
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	26,659
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	13,329
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from System Office	700
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	371,355
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	22,417
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials *(does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33)*	82,465

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 3 (a)
FFY 1979
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
Abilene Public Library
System Services

Program Description

In the Administration, Consulting, and Continuing Education Program, all system programs and related matters are planned, administered and evaluated. Technical assistance is offered to all libraries in the region through on-site visits and mail and telephone correspondence. Librarians in member libraries may attend workshops, receive reimbursement for attending ALA accredited library schools full-time, and confer with special consultants in selected fields. The system will also co-sponsor a Regional Basic Library Skills Workshop with other systems to be held in the spring of 1979. A system newsletter will be produced and a Union List of Large-Type Books will be updated. The system expects to add one new member library and the staff will concentrate on assisting non-member libraries to become legally established.

Realizing that the Film Service provides an important educational medium for a wide variety of needs, the Big Country Library System will continue to make 16mm films available to all area libraries (member and non-member) on a spot-booking basis. Input on selection of new purchases will be solicited from member libraries at system sponsored preview sessions held at least once a year. Approximately 1,000 copies of the updated Film Catalog will be printed and distributed during the year and each member library will receive a 16mm film projector (optional A-V equipment is available for libraries who already own a 16mm film projector). A projected 120,000 persons will view films during the fiscal year.

The system will continue the Audio-Visual Services to public libraries in the region by purchasing additional sound filmstrip kits, which will be rotated among member libraries quarterly (librarians are given the option each year on whether or not to rotate the collections). Purchases, made with the input of member librarians, will be expanded this year from educational and recreational filmstrips (primary areas of purchases in the past) to a wider range of topics. In all, approximately 1,000 sound filmstrips will be purchased, along with a filmstrip projector for each new member. It is projected that 1,000 Texans will view 200 filmstrips each month.

The Books-By-Mail Program will continue to serve individuals where public library service is not available. Approximately 3,500 catalogs and supplements will be distributed to all rural and city boxholders in two unserved

counties and in two counties with established city libraries receiving no county support. The service will be expanded to include shut-ins or homebound patrons through more publicity and through contacts with the Council of Governments' Aging Agencies. Purchases for this program will include 3,500 new paperback volumes with circulation expected to reach 600 per month.

As a part of the Local Collection Development Program, the system will compile and print a basic selection list of available recommended materials for an aid to book selection and purchase several professional journals for each member library. Collection development funds will be distributed according to the formula (which provides incentives for local spending) as approved by the system advisory council. Approximately 5,000 volumes will be purchased. New features of the program this year include promotion of direct area loans. The system will increase a library's allocation for collection development by $5.00 for each "non-resident" card issued in the previous year if the library agrees to let any resident in the Big Country Library System check out materials directly and free of charge. The legal establishment of non-member libraries will be promoted by increasing the allocation of collection development funds for each non-member library that becomes legally-established.

The System Collection Program will allow member and non-member libraries to borrow books from the system's two rotating collections. The Extension Collection, made up of heavy demand materials such as new fiction, children's books, westerns, large-type books, and professional librarianship materials, provides a basic public library collection to supplement local collections. Approximately 500 volumes will be purchased for this collection, with 400 volumes rotating to member and non-member libraries each month. The Aging Collection will provide special materials for nursing homes and will serve primarily patrons over 65 years of age. Approximately 75 nursing homes will be able to request a basic rotating collection of large-type materials, including picture books and local history materials which are of interest to nursing home residents. The system will purchase 500 large-type books for this collection, and 400 volumes will be circulated to member or non-member libraries each month. In turn, libraries will circulate the books to patrons 1,000 times each month.

The Public Information Program will inform the citizens of the Big Country Library System of the many library services offered by member libraries. News releases will be prepared by the system staff for distribution to all local papers regarding system services such as: films, book purchases, books-by-mail, workshops and large-type books. The system will also produce and distribute plastic book bags with a library promotional design; distribute public relations materials produced by the Texas Library Association and posters and bookmarks for National Book Week and National Library Week; and distribute purchased television and radio announcements throughout the area.

Findings (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

Administratively, the coordinator's position became vacant around mid-year and the system consultant was promoted to coordinator. A librarian with several years experience working in a public library was hired as a consultant.

Whereas previously the coordinator worked with member libraries and the consultant worked with non-members, new responsibilities were divided among program lines, with the consultant supervising local collection development, A-V, and Books-By-Mail programs. "This should prevent a narrowing of focus that can come from concentrating on one category of library, as well as allowing a more equitable distribution of duties."

A major focus of the Administration, Consulting and Continuing Education Program during this year was to work with non-member libraries in this region where in 1977 there were 16 member libraries and 18 non-member libraries. It was realized early in the fiscal year that no new members would join the system this year, although one library "appeared to be making a concerted effort to achieve system membership." One non-member librarian was certified by the State Board of Library Examiners and began working on legally establishing the public library. "This is real progress for a library that refused extension books 2 years ago because they might have strings." Another county library is very close to meeting membership criteria and will probably qualify in 2 or 3 years. On the basis of an evaluation prepared by the system office which showed how badly handicapped library service is by their cramped quarters, another library began campaigning for building funds. Still another library received a generous county appropriation to replace the Women's Club Library." If the commissioners can be convinced that their investment should be protected by a modest annual appropriation, this library may also began to thrive.

"However friendly the relations with the Big Country librarians, we find that real progress is difficult or impossible without the support and/or friendly interest of boards and governing bodies." For this reason, the system newsletter's mailing list was expanded to include these groups and a concerted effort was made to meet with boards and governing bodies to explain system programs and purposes. The system staff is now asking to be invited to local library meetings and in the last six months of the program met with nine library boards and three county judges. "When we have a system filmstrip we plan to have it viewed by every board and governing body and by as many civic organizations as we can schedule. We hope this activity will generate questions, support, and progress system wide."

In Continuing Education, the system sponsored workshops in multiple locations on audio-visual/film programming, and interlibrary loan, sponsored a very successful Basic Skills Workshop with 3 other systems in which 13 BCLS librarians took part. Two of the participants' expenses were paid by their local library boards; the remaining participants' expenses were paid by the system. "Big Country librarians who attended the previous institute are among our most competent and effective librarians, and the same held true for the 1979 participants."

The Institute "was so clearly successful in instilling some basic concepts of modern library service and reducing feelings of isolation, that the same 4 systems immediately began planning for another needed institute on library management for 1980."

"Had these poorly paid workers had to pay their own way there would have been fewer than 10 applicants. It cannot be emphasized enough that training is the single most pressing need in the Big Country, and these institutes appear to be the most effective way to meet that need."

In addition the Major Resource Center furnished logistical support for a Southeastern Library Association/Texas State Library sponsored solar energy workshop in May.

Concerning the Locally-Determined Objectives for this program the number of visits to member and non-member libraries exceeded the target by 7 (85 visits made); mail and professional requests answered were double the projected target (1,809 requests were answered in all); the goal of holding two system meetings was met and the goal of preparing, compiling and distributing 1 system questionnaire was exceeded by 1. The system did not meet local objectives of: providing 10 hours of contractual consultation from specialists (0 hours provided); compiling a Union List of Large-Type books to be available for bibliographic searching; gaining one new member library; having one library complete legal establishment; or completing six written library evaluations for member or non-member libraries (none was completed).

The Film Service was rated very low by librarians among system programs at mid-year before each library received its own 16mm projector; however, after librarians received their projectors and some instruction in projection and programming the increase in use was "phenomenal." Film showings rose from 461 per month in FY 1978 to 661 in the first six months of FY 1979 to 876 in the second six months of FY 1979.

The first period evaluation of the Audio-Visual Services program emphasized the many problems with the quality of sound filmstrips and the lack of production dates in the catalogs (some materials may have been produced as long as 10-15 years ago). Consequently it became necessary to preview sound filmstrips before buying, a very time consuming process.

Problems also arose concerning the efficiency or delicacy of the 35mm projectors purchased. Several of the machines lost signals on most filmstrips and had to be sent in for adjustment. "All or nearly all the machines failed on one series produced by the manufacturers of the projectors and on a series produced by the Institute of Texan Cultures. Both of these series were returned and replaced as being deffective."

As the year progressed however, problems of this sort described above lessened and the basic set of sound filmstrips numbered about 90 for each member library. Each circuit packet has 26-27 sound filmstrips rotating

quarterly, thereby providing each library with the use of an additional 100+ filmstrips per year.

While the filmstrips are heavily used in some libraries, they remain almost totally unused in others (20,708 citizens viewed sound filmstrips in 3,271 showings). The system office recognized the need to promote their use through programming ideas.

The Books-By-Mail Program continued to offer service to the rural residents of Sterling and Throckmorton Counties and was expanded to include home-bound residents throughout the region. "The decision to confine the service to these basic groups means that per capita costs are higher than would be the case with a larger target group, but total cost is kept to a minimum."

Even though updated catalogs of materials were not made available until the last half of the year usage of the program was substantial all year especially first-time users, which averaged 25 per month. "A smaller target group than originally projected means fewer catalogs distributed, but use statistics demonstrate the need to continue this service. The two unserved counties received about 2½ books per capita or about 750 per month and over 190 books per month were circulated to the home-bound.

Participating libraries in the Local Collection Enrichment Program were encouraged to utilize selection lists based on Public Library Catalog, Books for Public Libraries and Bound to Stay Bound Catalog. These selection lists are not only used as an aid to ordering books by member libraries, but also as a basic guide to standard useful titles for small public libraries. In ordering books member libraries were encouraged to use system collection development funds for basic library materials "partly because the constraints of selecting materials which will be delivered 6-9 months later preclude buying best sellers with these funds" and because the system's "extension collections can provide depth in popular genre fiction and non-fiction."

Three libraries participated in the Direct Area Loan phase of this program and a total of 3,688 books were loaned to non-residents through this program, a number which greatly exceeded the target of 1,200.

In the System Collection Program the large-print books became more and more popular as patrons discovered this source of easy reading. In all 1,208 volumes were purchased for the Extension Collection while 707 volumes were purchased for the Aging Collection; Extension books circulated 45,841 times while books from the Aging Collection circulated 10,008 times.

Activities in the Public Information Program included the distribution of national book week publicity packets to all public libraries and branches; news releases "which some libraries use assiduously"; and library promotional book bags ("very popular; we could distribute twice as many"). The public relations value of the news letter was recognized and the mailing list expanded.

The need for a system brochure is obvious and growing "and this item and a bookmark should be printed and ready for distribution early in the new fiscal year." A system filmstrip based on an out-of-date slide presentation was in the planning stage at the close of the year and will be duplicated for saturation showings. "The locally-produced radio and TV spots promoting Books-By-Mail were a disappointment, but they did bring several spurts in first-time use, and the producer reported that they won a regional advertising award."

Except for some minor locally-determined objectives not being met, the Big Country Library System experienced a successful year. Major staff turnovers (coordinator and consultant) hardly disrupted system operations and some improvements in office management were made. All required documentation was submitted on time and in good order. The system continues to operate a basic set of programs very effectively.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
BIG COUNTRY LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:

1.	Number of Books Received	7314
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	76
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	0
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	49
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	863
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	0
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	1119
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	0
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	870
12.	Other Materials Received	18

BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:

13.	Number of Persons Targeted	14083
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	2268
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	11392
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	2514

FILM SERVICE

17.	Number of Film Showings	9222
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	264,748

SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:

19.	Nmber of 8mm Films Circulated	202
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Circuit Collections	56355
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	3688
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	3271

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:

23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System (*does not include film viewers*)	0

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	6
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	108
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	711
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	45
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	223
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	1236
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	726
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	48
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	199
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	3793
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	747

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 3(b)
FFY 1979
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
Amarillo Public Library
System Services

Program Description

The Administration, Consulting, and Continuing Education Program includes the staff of the system office who plan, administer and evaluate the programs of the system with the assistance of the system advisory council. Technical assistance and continuing education will be provided for libarians, trustees, and public officials through on-site visits to member and non-member libraries, workshops, advisory council meetings, system business meetings, and the acquisition and circulation of professional librarianship materials to library staffs. The system will provide reimbursement to librarians who attend library-related courses at an area junior college and will co-sponsor a Basic Skills Institute for system member librarians.

The Collection Development Program increases the quantity and improves the quality of printed resources within the system through the centralized purchasing of printed library materials for member libraries at the same discount rate received by the Major Resource Center library. Approximately 4,700 volumes will be purchased by member libraries according to a collection development formula that includes incentives for increasing local materials budgets. In addition, the library will promote temporary and permanent area loans from the Major Resource Center library and will give libraries the opportunity to subscribe to a rental book service.

The Film Service will circulate films from the system film collection and the Amarillo Public Library free of charge to member libraries on a spot-booking basis and through the circulation of film packets on a regular basis. It is projected that at least 2,000 films will be circulated for viewing by 830,000 persons. To meet this continuing patron demand for audio-visual materials, 12 new films will be added to the collection during the year.

The Cassette Tape Service offers free cassette tapes to patrons of member libraries through the circulation of tapes from the MRC library collection and rotating packets. Approximately 840 tapes from the MRC collection will be placed on area loan to member libraries during the year while 5,900 cassette tapes will circulate to system residents. Plans have been made to purchase approximately 40 cassettes to enrich the MRC core collection.

To make citizens of the Panhandle of Texas more conscious of the systems concept of library service and the value of library cooperation in building better library service, the Publicity and Public Relations Program will (1) assist in the operation of a library booth at the Tri-State Fair to be manned by member librarians; (2) provide an artist and funds for printing of individual public relations materials; and (3) publish a bi-monthly newsletter.

The Books-by-Mail Program will bring library service to a potential 10,000 boxholders in the Texas Panhandle Library System that are not served by any public library. Approximately 3,000 new paperback books will be added to

the Books-by-Mail collection while 12,000 catalogs and supplements will be distributed to potential users of this service. The projected circulation for this project is 7,000 volumes.

The Reciprocal Borrowing Program encourages free access for citizens to book holdings in neighboring libraries through monentary reimbursement of book loans made by system member libraries. This service is instituted by the adoption of reciprocal borrowing agreements between member libraries. With 20 system member libraries participating in the program during the year, circulation is expected to reach 4,800.

Findings: (Total Yearly Statistics for this program are given at the conclusion of this narrative).

The past year has been a fairly successful period of time for the Texas Panhandle Library System. Office staffing has been stable and system programs and services have stabilized and strengthened.

The 1979 Plan of Service set forth fifty-four quantifiable "locally determined objectives" for the system to meet during the year. Of these, thirty-eight were met; most of those were exceeded.

In the Administration portion of the Administration, Consultation and Continuing Education Program, no quantifiable locally-determined objectives, other than those concerning Advisory Council meeting attendance (which was excellent), existed for this portion of the Program of Service, therefore the success rate cannot objectively be assessed. However, since the management (planning, organizing, staffing, budgeting, supervising, evaluation, reporting, etc.) of all system programs is crucial to success a brief subjective assessment was included in the final report.

"With the advantage of time and the perspective it provides (and a stable and capable staff), the system's internal management is improving. 'Management by crisis' seemed to me the dominant theme a year and a half age...now we are either smoothing out...or just learning to accept the crises as a part of the normal scheme of things."

A very thin line distinguishes consultation services from continuing education, since both involve ingredients of working closely with people in a helping or teaching situation. For this system's purposes, continuing education is defined as the more formalized workshop situation, while consultation involves a more personal, usually one-to-one situation.

Visits to libraries increased over previous years. However, of the sixty-nine visits made to area libraries, forty-seven (68%) were initiated by TPLS staff members: the Consultant made an initial round of "get acquainted" visits to members when she began her job; the Coordinator made an attempt to visit all area public libraries (member and non-member) in order to assess system services; and both visited each non-member in order to get acquainted.

Only twenty-two visits were made at the request of the librarian in order to work on a particular problem; these were to twelve of the area's twenty-six public libraries. Most of these "working" consultations involved some aspect of collection development.

Visits to board meeting or meetings of governing bodies -- especially to non-members -- are noticeably deficient. Although these groups are most important to the total picture of library development in the area, our closest contacts are with the librarians. "No doubt we need to become more assertive in reaching the citizens and governing officials of Panhandle library communities. However, it is difficult to appear as anything but 'outside experts from the Big City come to show the local yokels how it's done right , especially to a group of governing officials to whom the library is not a top priority item and to whom the concept of state and federal aid is sometimes analogous to the Yellow Peril." Only now is a rapport and element of trust being established with the librarians themselves, with whom the system office deals on an almost daily basis. To expect trustees and county commissioners, of their own volition, to invite system staff to their meetings at this point in time is almost unrealistic. However, the objectives are sound and definitely goals for which to aim and therefore are not being deleted.

Consultations with MRC department heads are not particularly numerous; when they do occur, they are successful. Although the number of letters sent from the MRC to area libraries is more than double what we had predicted, most of those letters were from the bookkeeping department concerning oddities and discrepencies about collection development or publicity funds.

Librarians are not calling upon the expertise available at the MRC in order to help them with local problems. This is, again, an area in which no direct control can be exerted. The objectives have not been modified or deleted for 1979 because, again, the concept of having resource persons to call upon is a noble idea.

The TPLS staff sent out far more letters to area libraries than the figure of "152" indicates. However, only separate messages are counted (one letter sent to 20 libraries is counted once). Because communication has been fairly good, no more were required; "200" was probably an unrealistic figure.

The professional collection materials circulated quite a bit more than predicted. However, most patrons were from Amarillo; according to our records, professional materials circulated to only two libraries outside the MRC.

The goal for workshop hours (number of participants times length of workshop) was not met because only three area librarians attended the Basic Library Skills Institute last April; we had anticipated that at least seven would attend.

Four full-length workshops were sponsored by the system on topics of inter-library loan, puppetry, group discussion programs and collection development. Attendance at all, save the group discussion programs workshop, was good, as were evaluations on all.

Three mini-workshops, at locations in different geographical areas, were held in order to acquaint librarians with FY 1979 ordering procedures for TPLS collection development funds.

Two arealibrary directors completed TWU's extension course in basic reference, and one completed Amarillo College's LTA course on public services in libraries.

Three area librarians attended a four-day West Texas Regional Basic Library Skills Institute, a cooperative venture of TPLS and three other regional West Texas library systems. The Institute was a success, and most of the thirty-two participants brought a variety of useful library skills back to enrich their communities.

The continuing Education portion of Program I is possibly its most significant in terms of maximum benefit to the greatest number of libraries. Evaluating the impact of workshop presentations is difficult , however; in the future methods of following up or other wise measuring changes stimulated by our continuing education efforts will be investigated.

Since 1969, when the Library Systems Act was enacted, current system member libraries' volumes-per-capita ratio has grown from 1.45 volumes per capita to 2.1 volumes per capita. This year (FY 1979), over 7,500 volumes were added to member libraries' collections with system funds (an increase of over 2,000 from the previous year). Under the Collection Development Program State and federal monies have, in the past ten years, both enriched area collections and generated a spirit of pride and resultant financial support for Panhandle public libraries.

The increase self-sufficiency of area collections -- at least in the stronger libraries -- probably accounts for the lack of popularity of the area (extended) loan service. Another possible cause is the fact that lost MRC materials must now be paid for -- with either local or system funds.

The permanent loan service is not as successful as figures would indicate: books discarded from the TPLS Books-by-Mail program were counted as permanent loans, thus raising the total considerably higher than had only discarded MRC books been counted. Non-system member librarians come to Amarillo infrequently, thus making their access to what might conceivably be a boon to their collections difficult.

The availability of commercial cataloging sets and Cataloging in Publication (CIP) is the probable cause of the obvious lack of enthusiasm for the unit card cataloging service. Librarians feel that it's a nice service to offer, but useful only on infrequent occasions.

A great deal of time and energy was devoted during the latter portion of the year to the Union List of Periodicals for the Top 25 Counties of Texas.

Complaints about the MRC's 1979 jobber still exist; during FY 1979, all system-funded purchases of materials were required to be ordered through the jobber in order to take advantage of the MRC's discount. Next year, those materials that the jobber is unable to supply will be able to be purchased with system funds.

All ordering was decentralized in FY 1979 and librarians were trained in methods of keeping up with their encumbrances and expenditures. With frequent communications from the TPLS office, this system worked fairly well, reducing duplicative paperwork and training librarians in some basic bookkeeping.

The system placed no restrictions on the types of materials that could be purchased with system funds; the theory behind this decision was that each library's collection was unique and in need of development in different areas, a decision best made at the local level. During FY 1980 the system will place emphasis on helping each member library evaluate its own collection strengths and weaknesses, formulate a collection development policy, and develop long-range plans for implementing that policy. Discretion as to materials selection will still be left up to individual libraries, but more time will be devoted to helping guide each library's selection policy.

The Film Service Program exceeded one hundred percent of its objectives. In addition, system-purchased films were shown, in Amarillo as well as in other area communities, almost 8,000 times to over 245,000 persons (a definite increase over FY 1978).

The organizational difficulties in the MRC's Audio Visual Department, caused in part by increasing system use of films (mentioned in previous reports) have abated perceptibly since that department acquired a professional librarian who can devote full time to that department.

One problem that has been frequently mentioned by area librarians is that the packet films are getting stale and need variety. Three system member libraries also do not receive packet films because they entered the system after the packets had been established; no funds have ever been alloted to purchase additional packet films so that these libraries might participate in this service.

Another frequently-mentioned problem is that many of the films housed at the MRC are quite dated and in poor repair. According to the AV librarian, a comprehensive weeding project is slated for the near future; this, however, will undoubtedly reduce the number of films available, thus probably causing other problems.

Collection Development funds not completely spent by area libraries were channelled into purchases of new films during FY 1979, thus enabling us to purchase more than were predicted. Sixteen were purchased in FY 1978 compared to 40 in FY 1979.

The Film Program is a definite success and system-wide, very popular. In the future it may be necessary to allocate more system funds to the program if it is to continue at its present level.

There are two components the Cassette Tape Service: MRC cassettes on area loan and rotating packets of tapes. Of the two, the rotating packets continue to be the more popular, although three libraries do not receive them.

New titles (mostly popular music) were added to the packets toward the end of FY 1978; popularity may wane when those titles become out-of-date.

More than half of the system member libraries purchased cassette tapes with local funds. This fact, coupled with the fact that the MRC's collection is heavily used by its own patrons, contribute to the slow rate of use of the cassette area loan service. Its popularity may grow when packet tapes become less current and the MRC's collection grows.

This year saw the creation of a large-scale system publicity effort in the Publicity and Public Relations Program: localization of the state-wide Summer Reading Club theme, "In Search of Texas Treasures," to the Panhandle; camera-ready art work to identify club participants, six different Treasures of the Panhandle posters, life-sized pirates and stand-up prospectors and burros were produced for each system member ordering them.

The system artist produced fifty-eight pieces of art work for ten individual libraries and completed a large-scale backdrop for the September, 1979 Tri-State Fair. Give-away balloons and bookmarks, as well as "Welcome to the Information Place" identifying buttons for booth staffers were purchased for the Fair. The 1979 Fair booth focuses on the informational/reference functions of the library.

The 1978 Tri-State Fair booth was staffed by representatives of almost 75% of the member libraries, who contacted over 7,500 Fair visitors.

The newsletter, expanded to eight pages, was published on a fairly regular schedule. The mailing list was lengthened in order to take advantage of the bulk mailing rate; it now reaches more people as a result.

Two news releases were prepared and disseminated in the area. One announced the availability of Solar Energy materials in area public libraries and identified the librarians who had attended the S.E.L.A.-created workshop. The other release described the availability of films from system member libraries and detailed the procedure for their order and use.

Librarians were again hard-pressed, in many cases, to spend the funds allocated for "publicity tailored to local needs." Next (FY 1980) year's program will require libraries to apply for a certain amount of money and detail how they plan to spend it. This new format, created because the system lost over $6,000 because of the passage of H.B. 480, will hopefully alleviate the problem. The system also lost the artist on a half-time basis because of the funding loss.

The Books-by Mail Program is very popular with rural residents. Over 1,000 individuals used the service at least once during the year. Although almost 1,400 fewer new books were purchased this year than last, circulation figures increased by almost 800.

The program ran smoothly throughout the year, but is slated for reduction beginning next Spring.

The Reciprocal Borrowing Program has been in operation since 1973. All member libraries except two now participate. Patrons from every participating library have used the service; although the majority of loans are made by the two largest system members, Amarillo and Pampa, only four participating libraries loaned no books at all during FY 1979.

Circulation has grown steadily over the years, it increased by over 1,800 from the previous year.

"It is difficult to assess a region's library growth with any kind of decent perspective after having been in this job only a year and a half. That is one of the reasons we tend to rely on statistics for any long-term analyses. But statistics do not tell the entire story: we don't measure everything. This conclusion will be a subjective...and incomplete... report on Panhandle library development during the year."

A year and a half ago, area public libraries outside the MRC were staffed by two professional librarians; now there are five.

Two libraries formed Friends of the Library groups this year; another is mounting an active campaign to get their Friends group revitalized. Several Friends groups are involved in active programs of support for their libraries.

Almost 100% of the region's public libraries had successful Summer Reading Club programs. One library, a non-member, persuaded the local high school's Home Economics Department to take the Club on as a project; their summer reading program was especially successful. Another library carried the "Treasures of the Panhandle" theme out in field trips to area "treasures," and participants collected local folklore.

Several area libraries have recently initiated service to local nursing homes; quite a few have regular story hours.

Several libraries with large populations of Spanish-surnamed persons in their service areas are targeting this group with special materials services. One library received a J. Frank Dobie Award in order to purchase Spanish language materials with a cross-cultural emphasis.

Two area librarians have been taking graduate-level library science courses that are offered on an extension basis by T.W.U. in Amarillo. Several libraries encourage staff members to take the LTA (Library Technical Assistant) courses offered at Amarillo College, and one librarian recently persuaded her county commissioners to approve tuition and travel for library staff members to complete these courses and to make that education a condition of employment.

Several area librarians are active in the Texas Library Association; almost half either went to the last annual conference or plan to go to the next.

Many librarians and library boards are requesting substantial budget increases: some are actually getting them! Several library communities were quite active in contacting legislators about increased funding for libraries and systems during the last legislative session.

None of the above indicators of library progress can be directly attributed to the programs or services maintained by the Texas Panhandle Library System.

But I like to feel that this area's library progress and increasing sophistication comes about, however, gradually and indirectly, through some things the System can and does provide: exposure to pertinent facts, changing situations, and new ideas as well as opportunities to frequently meet with professionals and other librarians of smaller libraries and compare notes.

The rural isolation of, and relative lack of a lengthy history of library support in, this region make comparisons with the more urban, populated and industrialized parts of the state (to say nothing of the nation!) inadequate.

> ....just over 100 years ago this was a land, except for a number of adventurous buffalo hunters, completely void of white man. A land put aside by mapmakers as a vaste wasteland, and thought by many to be uninhabitable...

In this land that now support modern agri-business, ranching, and an occasional petrochemical industry, public library development is not considered a top priority. In this year of the Taxpayers' Revolt, libraries are increasingly being viewed as non-essential govenrment services. Here, as elsewhere, the battle for public library support is an uphill climb.

Even if progress is slow and 1979 saw no really dramatic library improvements region-wide, members can be encouraged because progress is still being made. In a time when even "holding your own" is often viewed as an accomplishment, members and friends of the Texas Panhandle Library System can be prpud of the progress that the system and its member libraries have made... and are making.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
TEXAS PANHANDLE LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:		
1.	Number of Books Received	7609
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	40
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	0
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	1
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	219
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	0
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	5040
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	0
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	0
12.	Other Materials Received	311
BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:		
13.	Number of Persons Targeted	30,000
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	10,460
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	13,712
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	1880
FILM SERVICE:		
17.	Number of Film Showings	7991
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	246,605
SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:		
19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	0
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Ci-cuit Collections	4330
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	6124
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	6881
SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:		
23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System (*does not include film viewers*)	7741

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	8
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	121
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	591
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	173
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During PersonalConsultations	214
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	2365
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	581
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	65
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	49,074
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	1312
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	414

Texas State Library
Title I Project 3 (c)
FFY 1979& FFY 1978 Carryover
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
Austin Public Library
System Services

Program Description

The System Coordination and Continuing Education Program includes a system staff that plans, administers, and evaluates system programs with the advice of the system advisory council. Technical assistance and continuing education will be extended to member library staffs, library boards, and lay people through on-site consultations, mail and telephone correspondence, workshops (including a Basic Skills Institute co-sponsored with the Houston Area Library System); system advisory council and business meetings; acquisition and circulation of professional librarianship materials; and the publication of a monthly system newsletter. New to the program this year is a consultant for children's and outreach services who will make on-site visits, provide technical assistance to librarians and who will prepare specialized bibliographies.

The Collection Development Program strengthens the resources of member libraries through the acquisition of materials and equipment through the system office. Incentives for increasing local materials budgets of member libraries are included in the formula for apportioning system collection development funds. Two options are made available with regard to collection development allocations: (1) Up to 15 percent of each member library's allocation may be used to pay for some project which will be of lasting value to that library such as management consulting or tuition reimbursement; and (2) up to 20 percent of each allocation may be used to buy pre-bound children's books through a special program. To continue accessibility to the MRC library holdings, one copy of the microform catalog will be distributed each month to the 34 member libraries. Microfiche readers will be purchased for new members (readers were purchased for all members in SFY 1978).

This fiscal year the system began building its own 16mm Film Library. (The system had contracted with other systems for film service in the past.) Films will be provided to member libraries on a spot-booking basis.

The Books-By-Mail Program will make a centralized collection of approximately 8,800 volumes available through the mail to the rurally isolated, institutionalized, and homebound residents of Central Texas. During SFY 1979, 18,000 annual catalogs and 3,600 supplements will be distributed by mass mailings and through member libraries to select target groups. An estimated 24,000 circulations are expected for the year.

The Public Relations Program increases the awareness of programs sponsored by the member libraries through the central public relations office staffed by a professional publicity specialist who consults with the system staff and librarians to provide CTLS librarians with packets of publicity materials for library events and services. The Public Relations Office also serves as a source of professional consultant services to librarians in the areas of publicity and public relations. The materials produced include bookmarks, flyers, posters, news releases and public service announcements.

The Resource-Sharing Program consolidates two book collections previously a part of the Collection Development Program - Large Print Circuit and the Spanish Language Deposit Collection - and makes them available to all member libraries.

To assist member libraries in meeting the needs of the elderly in their communities, 35 packets (containing 25 titles) of large print books are circulated to member libraries on an optional basis.

The Spanish Language Deposit Collection consists of 500 titles made available to member libraries on a six-month loan. This collection not only provides member libraries with titles to circulate to their patrons, but also serves as a demonstration collection for librarians who are not familiar with selecting Spanish language materials.

Findings: (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

In the System Coordination and Continuing Education Program, the Coordinator made a total of 61 visits in FY 1979, 69 percent of the year's goal. Visits in the last quarter were substantially reduced as a result of directives from the City of Austin to reduce gas consumption; "reducing maintencance visits to one per year per library rather than one per consultant per library per year was the major means of effecting the reduction in gas consumption." Other means included combining visits, reducing the number of meetings, and increased use of the telephone. This reduction affected the measurement of all three consulting staff members' objectives with regard to visits. The feeling continues, however, that "every effort must be made to ensure CTLS librarians that the system staff is still available whenever assistance is needed. The main concern will be to maintain accessibility and communication so that the level of assistance does not decline." The major topics discussed on consultant visits remained much the same as in past years - establishment, space needs, grant seeking, policies; in the past three months efforts were made to establish library service in four CTLS communities, "an unusually high number in comparison to other years."

The Coordinator provided 1,227 units of technical assistance, 123% of the year's locally-determined goal, and met with members of the Boards or governing officials of 16 libraries in FY 1979, reaching, in this instance,

a total of 105 persons. As in the past, these meetings have centered on CTLS membership criteria and services available and library space needs. "Continued communication with this target group is anticipated, as it strengthens the links with local communities and informs more lay citizens about the activities of regional library systems."

The four planned membership meetings planned for FY 1979 were held as anticipated and one special called meeting was held to discuss the future of the Central Texas Library System Film Program. Library representation and attendance were not as high in the last two meetings as in the first two of FY 1978; the year's averages were 15 member libraries represented per meeting, with 28 persons attending.

Eleven of twelve issues of the CTLS Newsletter planned for the year were published, and the mailing list has increased to 190 persons per month, chiefly through the addition to the list of the presidents of library boards in the CTLS area. "The entire staff contributes relevant and useful information through the newsletter."

Nine workshops on five topics were held in FY 1979, thus exceeding the locally determined goals. Topics of workshops this year included: "Information Services to Business and Local Government"; "Library Volunteers: Creative Use of Your Community and Friends"; "Reaching Out: Library Services to the Underserved"; "Library Services to Children"; and "Trustee Workshop: Effectively Supporting Your Community." A total of 324 professional titles for member libraries were received to supplement these workshops.

All 70 subscriptions to professional periodicals are being received by member libraries. "Some libraries changed the titles requested, based on changing needs and changing staff, but the periodicals do seem to be well used and review of orders . . . seem to reflect more informed selection of titles."

The 47 visits made by the Children's and Outreach Consultant were primarily initial contacts made to introduce the Consultant to the Librarians and the library facilities of the Central Texas Library System. One juvenile collection evaluation was completed and several others planned. The Consultant spent much time planning and presenting a Children's Services Workshop; planning and implementing a system Film Program, becoming knowledgeable about regional library systems in Texas and all of the attendant paperwork. These responsibilities and activities have limited the number of visits the Consultant was able to make to libraries during the year.

The Consultant prepared a Texana bibliography which supported "In Search of Texas Treasures," the theme of the Summer Reading Club sponsored by the Texas State Library. One hundred and seventy copies of the bibliography were distributed system-wide and to the other nine regional library systems. It was also included in a teachers packet being designed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department for a special Texana project at McKinney Falls State Park. Also prepared were 73 lists and subject bibliographies, including a core list of young adult fiction, a basic list of juvenile nonfiction, and

a representative list of high interest/easy reading level fiction for various grade levels.

The Coordinator and two Consultants continued to keep abreast of latest developments in librarianship by attending and participating in a variety of professional meetings and continuing education activities including American Library and Texas Library Association Conferences; state and regional level workshops; public hearings; and committee and board meetings.

The Long Range Planning and the Audio-Visual Committees established themselves as on-going system functions, providing opportunities for two-way communication between system staff and members on a semi-formal basis.

> Probably the single most important continuing education activity of FY 1979 was the Basic Library Skills Institute, produced in cooperation with the Houston Area Library System May 7-11 at Texas A & M University. A total of 30 persons from Community libraries attended 31.5 hours of formal instruction (and uncounted hours of informal information sharing) provided by experts in their fields; 13 of the attendees were from CTLS, 14 from the Houston Area Library System, and three from the San Antonio Area Library System. The participants received hefty notebooks of informative handouts related to all topics covered and received C.E.U. certificates as well. The CTLS Professional staff and Administrative Aide spent a great deal of time in the planning and presentation of the Institute and were gratified that it met their expectations and exceeded the expectations of the participants. A note of fiscal accounting - the Institute cost about $3,000 to produce (exclusive of staff time), about what was budgeted. This amount breaks down to $100 per person, a very reasonable continuing education fee.

In the Collection Development Program the Consultant made 72 visits during the year (the projection was 88), an increase of 29 percent over the previous year. Visits included general consulting and follow-up to previous assistance with emphasis on weeding, collection arrangement, development of periodical collections, and collection evaluations. Twelve evaluations were conducted during the year. Five bibliographies totaling 365 copies were distributed to system libraries in FY 1979; four of these were distributed during the last six months. Topics included western authors, pregnancy and parenting, vocational and career materials, addendum to the Central Texas Library System periodical list, and materials relating to the Pompeii traveling exhibit. Member libraries continued to use these bibliographies as sources for purchasing materials or making interlibrary loans. The Consultant also prepared specialized bibliographies upon request from individual libraries to assist their collection development needs. Fifty-four (54) bibliographies were distributed by the Consultant

that had been previously prepared for system wide distribution. This number fell below the expected 100 copies possibly because most libraries already had copies on file and small staff turnover required less duplication. Eighty-one (81) miscellaneous bibliographies and informational leaflets were distributed which falls below the projected 100. "This may be a result of libraries having more information available locally in the form of review journals paid by CTLS, increased staff knowledge of librarianship, and previous distribution of many of these basic lists."

The Austin Public Library materials purchased with state and federal collection development allocations cost $76,059 (an average cost of $5.54 per item). The remaining member libraries received 11,528 materials purchased with state and federal collection development allocations totaling $98,128 at an average cost of $8.25 per item. All materials purchased with FY 1979 funds were not received as of August 31, 1979 (these materials received will be included on FY 1980 monthly reports).

A total of 236 microform copies of the Austin Public Library catalog were distributed (this figure fell below the projected 408 copies to be distributed). Copies of microfilm were received approximately once per quarter, rather than monthly. Microfiche was received monthly and distributed to member and non-member libraries who have reading equipment. Members continued to be very pleased with this service and depended upon the information for interlibrary loan, classification assistance, and book selection.

A total of 144 volumes of Books in Print were distributed to member libraries during November and December, 1978. Members found these tools helpful and several expressed disappointment that this portion of the Purchasing Program was being deleted from the FY 1980 Plan of Service.

The Consultant contributed to eleven issues of the system Newsletter under Collection Development, Resource Sharing and Purchasing Program. A wide range of articles were written in response to requests for information as a means of communicating suggestions for improving collections and services, and for clarification of program activities. Topics included user studies; disposal of weeded materials; acquisition sources for audio-visual materials; 1900 microfilm census acquisition; periodical selection and retention; and federal and state government document availability and acquisition.

The Purchasing Program's procedures "smoothed out considerably this year with the system's internal procedures improving. This phase of the administration program was responsible for placing orders and making payment for 290 large-print books, 822 Spanish language materials, 5,414 Books-By-Mail paperbacks, 70 periodical subscriptions, and 382 professional materials.

In a summary of this program the final evaluation stated that:

> . . .the year was most productive. The Consultant received much more positive feedback concerning on-site visits and ability to satisfy requests for collection assistance. In person contact remains the most effective

a representative list of high interest/easy reading level fiction for various grade levels.

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In a summary of this program the final evaluation stated that:

> . . .the year was most productive. The Consultant received much more positive feedback concerning on-site visits and ability to satisfy requests for collection assistance. In person contact remains the most effective

method of assisting libraries. This also provides libraries with the chance to vent frustration and hear of activities outside their communities.

For the Film Library the system office statistics of 117 films shown for a total of 231 showings to an audience of 5,318 reflect film showings through December, 1978. At that time the Houston Area Library System ceased to lend film to CTLS member libraries (HALS had contracted to lend to CTLS libraries during FY 1978).

A variety of procedural problems delayed the start-up of this program making the April 1st start-up date unrealistically optimistic. Consequently, statistics for the CTLS program are not available.

Films and equipment for the Film Library have been ordered and many items received. Included in the 159 films received to date are 20 films on permanent loan from the Canadian Travel Film Library and 46 films that have been placed on permanent loan from the Austin Public Library.

A half-time clerk began work August 21, 1979, and has been assisting the Children's and Outreach Consultant in establishing procedures for booking films which will begin October 1, 1979. An annotated film catalog of 166 films has been prepared and distributed to member libraries.

A Preview Subcommittee of the Audio-Visual Committee met with the Children's and Outreach Consultant to preview films which will be purchased in FY 1980.

In the Books-By-Mail Program 5,412 of the anticipated 6,000 copies of titles were received. The discrepancy resulted from a close look at the budget for books which revealed that an increasingly unrealistic average of $1.60 per copy had been used to figure the allocation for purchasing paperbacks for the program. Thus, the total number of copies was reduced most significantly in the areas of children's and young adult titles and biography, thus alleviating the problem somewhat.

Of 18,000 annual catalogs received 97 percent (17,518) were distributed. This was a result of bulk mailings to targeted rural areas, distribution to member and non-member libraries and distribution to 2,394 regular users. Three thousand-six hundred and thirty supplements were distributed.

The total circulation of 38,015 resulted in a monthly average circulation of 3,168 volumes. This number far exceeded the goals of 2,000 circulations per month and 24,000 total annual circulation. Thirty-eight thousand and fifty two books were requested and 38,015 books were mailed for a fill rate of 99 percent.

The Books-By-Mail Program clerk provided 517 units of technical assistance. "This is below the goal of 800 and reflects the demands placed on the clerk for the daily maintenance of this program. The correspondence load has been shared with the Children's and Outreach Consultant as it was impossible for the clerk to handle this load alone."

The Books-By-Mail Program continues to exceed objectives. Response is overwhelming, requiring the constant attention of a full-time clerk and often the assistance of other clerical staff. When the program was in temporary budgetary jeopardy in the spring, a great quantity of letters from users indicated strong support for the service.

Seven general interest packets were prepared and distributed to all members in FY 1979 in the Public Relations Program. These packets included distributing 72,000 bookmarks (120 percent of projection), 910 posters (228 percent of projection), and 1,750 flyers (6 percent of projection). These variances demonstrated the difficulty in predetermining the exact types and number of publicity materials that were needed during the year. The topics included the CTLS Information Brochure, library Services to Business, "Return Books Promptly," "Summer Reading Club," and "National Library Week." Materials for National Library Week continue to be purchased from outside sources..

The program worked with 17 libraries in the development and preparation of individualized publicity materials (170 percent of the projection). These included the distribution of 6,075 bookmarks (68 percent of projection), 211 posters (211 percent of the projection), and 2,538 flyers (127 percent of the projection). Once again, it was impossible to know in advance what type of materials best meet the needs of member libraries. "The most encouraging figure is the number of libraries participating; last year only four libraries requested materials in this program." The general topics requested this year were storyhours, booksales, special services and programs (such as hospital services, holiday tie-ins, and pregnancy lectures), reading lists, summer reading club, and individual information brochures. "This variety of activity is also encouraging and reflects what seems to be an increase in general of the level of outreach programming in which CTLS libraries participate."

The level of service provided to members by the Public Relations Program continued to improve as a result of improved staffing and organization at the Austin Public Library Information Office. Turn around time is much more reliable than previously and members are generally very pleased with the materials that they receive.

The Coordinator and the Austin Public Library Information Specialist attended an organization meeting of the ten Major Resource Center Library PR projects in an effort to begin coordination among the system offices and the Texas State Library. "Although concrete results have not yet been seen, such planning has much potential in terms of time saving, resource sharing, and cost effectiveness of system publicity materials and public relations assistance."

A total of 7,106 large-print books were circulated from 33 circuit packets in the Resource Sharing Program. Circulation statistics were collected quarterly rather than monthly at the suggestion of members. The program

continued to grow in popularity as shown by the 58 percent increase in circulation over FY 1978. Two-hundred and five items were loaned from the Spanish Language Deposit Collection with 203 of these loaned in August, 1979, when the catalog was distributed. Response to the program was very positive with a total of 2,290 bookmarks and 16 posters distributed in August, 1979.

No record was available for circulation of Spanish Language Deposit Collection materials to patrons which was begun in late August. This will be noted in FY 1980 monthly reports. Delay in production of the catalog caused the program to be launched so late; the program originally was projected to be available in the spring of 1979.

Eight-hundred and twenty two Spanish language materials were received during the fall of 1978. Monthly reports failed to list the total received during this time and the August, 1979, report gives the amended figure. The originally projected purchase of 500 titles was based on an average price of $10 per volume. It was possible to purchase additional titles because of the availability of the preferred, less expensive paperback format.

The Large Print Book Circuit required routine follow-up on missing or delayed titles. Requests for additional western titles remained consistent with previous interest. In August, 290 additional titles were ordered to supplement the 759 books now in circulation and will provide approximately nine new titles for a total of 32 titles in each of the 33 circuit packets. Excess funds from other system programs were approved for their purchase.

The annotated Spanish Language Deposit Collection Catalog was distributed to member libraries and the nine regional systems in late August. In addition to annotating the 742 titles, a great deal of time was spent developing the catalog for use as a selection and programming tool. These aids included: selection policy, selection aids, selected list of periodicals and newspapers, programming ideas, Spanish Dewey classification chart, radio spot announcements, domestic and foreign sources of Spanish language materials, and a recommended reading list.

Two lists of reference books on permanent loan from the Austin Public Library were distributed during the year to members. Libraries continue to find this a very useful means of supplementing collections and familiarizing themselves with materials their budgets ordinarily would not accomodate. The August 1979 list totaled 598 titles with distribution of requested materials set for September.

The periodical and filmstrip union lists were completed and submitted to the printer, but were not received for distribution prior to the end of the fiscal year. A great deal of time was spent on these projects which hopefully will be justified by their usefulness for collection development, interlibrary loan and referral.

Overall, the system exceeded most goals and objectives in each program area, except where energy shortages made meeting some goals impossible. System evaluation and expenditure reports were sent in to the Texas State Library on schedule and in good order.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
CENTRAL TEXAS LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:

1.	Number of Books Received	26,013
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	92
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	0
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	0
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	0
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	0
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	0
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	0
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	0
12.	Other Materials Received	36

BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:

13.	Number of Persons Targeted	18,000
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	21,148
15.	Number of Materials Circualted	38,015
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	5,412

FILM SERVICE:

17.	Number of Film Showings	231
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	5,318

SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:

19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	0
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Totating, and Circuit Collections	6,556
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	0
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:

23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System (*does not include film viewers*)	0

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	10
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	274
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	2,149
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	152
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	1,154
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	2,577
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	982
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	186
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	70,447
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	1,775
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	7,327

Texas State Library
Title I - Project 3 (d)
FFY 1979
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
Corpus Christi Public Libraries
System Services

Program Description

The System Development Program provides for a central office to plan, administer and evaluate system programs. Emphasis of this year's program is placed on strengthening the staffs of member libraries through technical assistance provided by telephone, mail, in-person consultation, and workshops held in locations around the system. Non-member libraries will also be targeted through on-site visits and personal consultations with a projection of one non-member library being added to the system this fiscal year. Efforts will be made to involve a greater proportion of member librarians, lay representatives, and advisory council members in the planning process and in the issue of cooperative library systems through system business, advisory council and standing committee meetings.

The Media Program continues to give member libraries the opportunity to borrow short as well as feature length films which can motivate, entertain, educate and inform their patrons. During SFY 1979, the system expects to circulate 16mm films at a rate of 12,000 showings with an estimated viewing audience of 400,000. Also, 5,000 8mm films will be circulated and program packages for film collection usage will be designed for use with multi-purpose films.

The Public Relations Program will focus on producing individualized informational materials in a variety of formats on general library services offered by member libraries and system services. A public relations committee whose members represent system libraries will work with the Public Relations Specialist to recommend materials for production, including a film catalog; a system annual report; and posters, bookmarks and brochures, on topics such as interlibrary loan, mail-a-book, reference back-up and media.

The Mail-a-Book Program targets the rural resident box-holders of South Texas who may live as far as 100 miles from a public library. A total of 7,000 catalogs and 4,500 supplements will be distributed, and 6,800 volumes of paperback books will be purchased to support the program. Projected circulation for the program is 1,500 volumes per month.

The Reference Back-Up Service was created to solve several inter-related problems: the need for information by the working community, which is often unaware of the library's resources; the need for information by a large non-English oriented population for whom traditional printed materials are often irrelevant; and the limitations in most system libraries' reference

capabilities which prevent their meeting the above needs and thus improving the library's image. Reference Back-Up Service, by acting as a "last resort" for librarians at the local level, provides patrons with information which would otherwise by unavailable. The centralization of this function in the system office means that prohibitively priced reference services, and non-traditional resources will be provided to all the citizens of South Texas. Thus, the service aspect of Reference Back-Up Service, the answering of reference questions which cannot be answered at the local level, is not just an end in itself. From the form and subject of questions asked, a continual effort will be made to (1) identify underlying deficiencies in reference services; (2) develop a coordinated collection enrichment program; and (3) extend formal and informal technical assistance to the staffs of local libraries. Related to this goal of improving member libraries' reference capabilities is the additional goal of gradually encouraging members to share their own resources and knowledge with the entire system.

Reference Back-Up Service will receive 2,000 questions from member libraries during FY 1979 with an expected fill rate of 90 percent. Statistics will be kept on number of questions received and answered, as well as on turn-around-time (an ideal 15 hours turn-around-time will be maintained as a general goal).

The Collection Development Program enables member libraries to purchase approximately 3,400 books at greater discounts through the system office. Incentives for increasing local materials budgets are included in the formula for apportioning system collection development funds. Libraries having a local budgeted amount for books (and thus receiving a grant allotment) may purchase materials through the vendor, thereby enabling them to receive the benefit of higher purchase discounts, and materials shipped to their libraries at no charge.

Findings (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

According to the Annual Report submitted by the South Texas Library System:

> This year has been one of metamorphosis for the South Texas Library System. The transformation was not in programs or procedures, but rather a personal, spiritual coming of age. The invisible spirit of the whole and the organic nature of our development belie the seeming thinness of resources.
>
> Three years ago [the coordinator] I defined our system as synergistic - the whole is greater than the sum of the parts. What makes the difference, what completes the wholeness is the unity of purpose which cuts across our individual contributions to form a stronger, renitent bond.
>
> The unity of the system comes from preserving and developing local autonomy. The public library is in the community, a part of it, a mirror of the intellect and

and spirit. It is the local library that carries the message of awareness and education from its shelves to the people.

Our purpose is to provide, through the local library, those services which an individual library cannot offer alone. These libraries serve almost 900,000 people with information from books, periodicals, films, and other library materials.

The demonstration of the strong belief in local autonomy and determination is the process followed to secure funding each year. Three legally distinct groups work together to set the path for the coming year. Member librarians attended committee and system-wide meetings to "hammer out programs based on individual library needs." During consultation sessions librarians spoke about their wishes for more responsive system services. Each year more involvement has been sought and given from these groups.

Lay representatives provided diverse citizen output through meetings during the year to vote on programs to be offered by the system, to hear reports on the system's progress, and to elect Advisory Council members.

Four standing committees (Planning, Continuing Education, Media and Public Relations) made up of lay representatives, provided input for the system. The two most active committees - Media and Public Relations- made recommendations concerning program activities, expressed the desires of the member libraries to the staff representative, and provided the Advisory Council with information concerning their programs.

The Advisory Council, responsible for making the most difficult and far reaching decisions, met four times a year with the Major Resource Center director and system staff to forge decisions which determined system operations.

In the System Development Program (consultation phase), the system personnel and the library staff met to discuss the present goals and services of the public library. The System Consultant then visited the library board meeting to hear views of library service in the community. Often, local officials are contacted to learn about the political environment in which the library must function.

A second phase of this program involved "critical incidents" which brought the consultant back into the community (these incidents were not specified).

These problem-solving sessions involve the same groups of people, but the dynamics changed. Usually, the crisis has brought the groups so close to the problem that the consultant must negotiate with the groups to determine the crux of the problem. At this point different solutions are examined and the best approach for the community is chosen.

Workshops and more informal types of training sessions were the third phase of the program. Large groups of thirty or forty learned basic cataloging and collection development procedures during the year. Smaller sessions were held

on reference sources and public relations. The system also hasted the South Texas delegation to the Texas Conference on Library and Information Services on four occasions: two prior to the Conference and two during the meeting.

Another segment of the program provided for the administration of all system programs, which included budgeting and planning for the future needs of the system. Two system-wide meetings were held: one in October and one in February. Major discussions centered on the amendments of the Rules and Regulations amendments and the FY 1980 budget.

The Media Program has been developing since 1974 with the major goal being to purchase films covering a wide range of subjects and cinematic styles. Currently the collection contains 1,402 16mm films, 2,800 8mm films and five popular feature length films. Also, 11 popular popular feature length films, including "Benji" and "Hugo the Hippo" were leased for the year. The 16mm and feature length films are circulated to member libraries from the Major Resource Center in Corpus Christi. The 8mm films, in groups of approximately 50, are rotated among the libraries every two months. Library patrons can borrow the 8mm and 16mm films from their member libraries.

To aid patrons in their selection of 16mm films, the system produced a film catalog with annotations and a subject index. The system distributed 600 catalogs to member libraries during FY 1979.

The main portion of the Publicity Program in 1979 was in the form of printed materials. The System newsletter, which includes library-related feature articles, lists of free inexpensive library materials and system news, was mailed monthly to over 500 librarians, board members, lay representatives and other interested citizens. A special Summer Reading Program issue, featuring articles and pictures from member libraries was produced in October. Twelve flyers were produced and distributed to member libraries. The flyers were designed to announce film showings and inform patrons of films available through the STLS collection. Also, 600 film catalogs were produced and distributed to member libraries.

Other printed materials were distributed to member libraries to promote System services. A total of 25,000 English and bilingual bookbags, 43,000 brochures and 150 sets of three posters were produced. The materials, which carried the theme, "Libraries are information," were designed to promote the idea that today's library is much more than books. Also, 375 annual reports, 500 Caldecott-Newbery posters, 2,000 Caldecott-Newbery brochures and 45 Children's Book Week kits were distributed.

Materials to promote the libraries individually were obtained through a $150 allottment to each library. They ordered brochures, bookmarks, bumper stickers, bulletin board materials and display items.

Valuable input for the improvement of the Public Relations program was provided by the Standing Committee on Public Relations. The committee is made up of six librarians from varying geographic areas, a lay representative, and Advisory Council member, and the Public Relations Consultant. The committee met four times during the year and addressed such issues as the System Program survey, the annual budgets, future program plans and the Public Relations survey.

The FY '79 Public Relations survey provided valuable input for the design of the FY '80 Public Relations Program. The purpose of the survey was to determine the librarians' views of public relations, their feelings about System public relations materials and services and how they feel the program has benefited their library. Through the survey, it was determined that bookbags, the newsletter, public relations workshops, public service announcements and consultation were the top five items in a list of 19.

In the future the librarians indicated that they would like assistance and advice in developing successful public relations programs locally. Due to this indication, the FY '80 program will concentrate heavily on consultation with librarians and their staffs to help them solve local public relations problems and train them to achieve long-range goals.

For South Texas rural residents who enjoy reading but cannot get to a library, the Mail-a-Book program is a special service. The state funded program, now in its third year, is an effective way to provide book service to this group, who probably would otherwise read much less or not at all.

Catalogs which briefly describe the wide range of paperback books available were mailed to boxholders in the System who send in their requests. The books are then mailed from the Mail-a-Book office in the Major Resource Center in Corpus Christi. Mail-a-Book users have four weeks to read the books and return them with postage paid by Mail-a-Book.

A published catalog provided an annotated list of approximately 1,000 books including mysteries, romances, autobiographies, cookbooks and children's books. A revised catalog, offering many new titles was also this year.

Mail-a-Book is offered throughout much of Texas through regional library systems. A commercial vendor supplies the pre-printed catalogs, books, consultation and mailing information.

The amount of information generated in the past ten years exceeds the total record of all mankind's previous history. Once people tended to gather information informally, through heresay or trial and error. Today they find that our complex world requires a more objective and systematic approach. The public library has become the foremost agency through which citizens can find help for their information needs. Of course no single library can house all books and all answers, but through cooperative efforts and news technology, the public library can borrow materials and get information from many sources.

Three years ago the south Texas Library System developed the Reference Back-up Service to assist member libraries in getting answers to questions that could not be answered locally. This program was designed to meet the following needs.

1. The need for very current information which is frequently unpublished or very recently published.

2. The need for obscure information available only in special collections or from individuals.

3. The need for the public library to promote itself as an effective institution for delivering a variety of information that will satisfy a wide range of public demand.

The Reference Back-up staff utilizes the traditional library materials of the Corpus Christi Major Resource Center combined with written and telephoned queries to other institutions, agencies, and individuals. Approximately 1,300 questions were referred to Reference Back-up in FY '79; 98 per cent were answered successfully.

A major addition to the Reference Back-up program for FY '80 will be initiation of service with the New York Times Information Bank. The Information Bank is a computerized index to seventy newspapers and magazines which cover business, international affairs, science, politics, and current events. Information can be located by a person's name, an organization's name, a place or a subject. Communication with the Information Bank computers is accomplished by means of a portable computer terminal connected to a standard telephone and an ordinary electrical outlet. The terminal has a typewriter-like keyboard on which the librarian types the indexing terms to be searched. A printing device built into the terminal automatically types a summary of all articles in the Information Bank which contain the indexing terms being searched. Frequently, the summary itself contains the desired information, or the patron may prefer to read the entire article. Should a library not own the publication, it can be borrowed through Interlibrary Loan.

The Reference Back-up staff also provides technical assistance to member libraries in the form of collection evaluation and training for paraprofessional staff who work on the reference desk.

In its second year of operation the Collection Development Program purchased books for member libraries with its $34,240 operating budget. The money was allocated according to a formula adopted by the Advisory Council. The Major Resource Center received 15 per cent ($5,136). Three quarters of the remaining 85 per cent was divided equally among the 36 libraries which serve less that 25,000 people. The remaining one quarter of the monies was applied in the form of incentive grants to those libraries which showed an increase in their local book budgets since the previous year. Therefore, the 36 libraries received allocations ranging from the base figure of $606 to $808.

Each library submitted book requests totaling their allocation to the Collection Development program manager, who ordered the books. Since Collection Development is aimed at collection enrichment rather than any specific goal such as specialized collections, each library was able to determine the types of books it needed without any predetermination by the System.

In FY 1980 the major change will be the expansion to include the purchase of audio-visual hardware and software.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
SOUTH TEXAS LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:

1.	Number of Books Received	6,540
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	190
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	205
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	0
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	0
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	29
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	0
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	0
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	0
12.	Other Materials Received	0

BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:

13.	Number of Persons Targeted	1,037
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	5,265
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	10,725
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	4,810

FILM SERVICE:

17.	Number of Film Showings	23,359
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	625,610

SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:

19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	6,582
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Circuit Collections	0
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	0
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	1

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:

23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System *(does not include film viewers)*	0

TECHNICLA ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	4
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	111
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	417
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	183
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	346
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	1,245
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	1,021
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	48
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	3,951
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	5,325
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	679

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 3(e)
FFY 1979
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
Dallas Public Library
System Services

The General Operations and Consulting Services Program provides for a central staff who plan, administer, and evaluate all system-sponsored programs with the advice of the Major Resource Center library, the system advisory council, and system member librarians. The system office also provides technical assistance and consulting services and sponsors advisory council meetings, system meetings for member librarians, library board members and public officials, and meetings of geographic subcommittees. Unserved and underserved counties are also targeted with on-site consultant visits. In addition, outside consultant services will be made available to several member libraries.

The Books-by Mail Program targets two service areas in the Northeast Texas Library System: (1) the 4,300 rurally isolated residents in one unserved county; and (2) the homebound residents of the system. Service to these areas has been improved through additional purchases of large-print, soft-bound books for the homebound. The program is publicized through the distribution of catalogs, and the preparation and distribution of news releases and posters. Circulation is expected to reach 22,500 for the project year.

The Continuing Education Program, in an effort to increase continuing education opportunities for library staffs, will offer several workshops, each geared to a specific level of expertise, at various locations around the system (several workshops will be presented in cooperation with the North Texas Library System). A Basic Skills Institute will be presented for system librarians with headquarters staff and area librarians acting as presentors. Also in this program is the publication of a bi-monthly newsletter.

Through the Program Service (1) consumer education is encouraged by purchasing tapes on topics of continuing education and placing copies in participating libraries; (2) traveling exhibits of various sizes are leased for displays in member libraries (expected audience of 8,000); (3) instant film programs developed last year are circulated to member libraries and (4) professionally produced slide/sound presentations are developed for use in orienting new lay representatives, advisory council members, library staffs, trustees, and community groups to the systems concept of library service. Where appropriate, news releases and flyers will be distributed.

The Film Service will provide member libraries in the system unlimited free access to the film collections of the Dallas Public Library, the Northeast Texas Library System (83 new films will be acquired) and the North Texas Library System. Also, film packets will be circulated for a one-month period to member libraries and the system will sponsor four film showcases. Film catalog supplements will be distributed to member libraries and initial steps will be taken toward establishing cooperative film endeavors with the North Central Texas Film Cooperative. Estimated viewers for the year number 150,000.

The Printing Service will provide NETLS members with professionally prepared items from a pre-selected list, and a limited number of materials on National Library Week. In all, approximately 23,500 pieces of material will be supplied to member libraries.

The Collection Development Program will further strengthen library resources in the region through the purchase of print and non-print library materials at a system discount. Allocations for materials are based on an incentive plan which encourages libraries to increase their local materials budgets, including added allotments for libraries that earn one or more increments under the formula. On-site technical assistance in the areas of collection development and evaluation is given, and materials selection lists are provided to member libraries upon request. Also, revision of the Dallas Public Library Adult Book List for Public Library Collections of 50,000 Volumes will be completed and distributed to member libraries, to the regional systems in Texas and to out-of-state libraries.

The Resource-Sharing Project, begun in FY 1977, was designed to determine the feasibility of reciprocal borrowing among member libraries and to provide a viable tool for this procedure in the form of a union catalog used to inform patrons of the system as to the specific location of library materials. During SFY 1979, copies of the microfilm union catalog will be purchased for each participating library, a cumulative catalog will be produced every six months, including additions acquired by all participating libraries, and a manual of lending policies of all participating libraries will be produced.

Participating project libraries will implement reciprocal borrowing and interlibrary loan among themselves. Individual system members will be able to obtain a machine-readable copy of their own holdings for local library automation projects. Statistics will be kept on the number of reciprocal borrowing and interlibrary loan transactions to determine how many interlibrary loan transactions filled by both the Major Resource Center library and forwarded on to the Texas State Library Communications Network could have been filled by the participating libraries.

Findings: (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

1) All system meetings were well attended:

Sept. 26 System Meeting	-	76 attending	- 72% of members represented
Nov. 30 System Meeting	-	49 attending	- 61% of members represented
Jan. 5 Geographic Meetings	-	51 attending	- 73% of members represented
March 7 meeting	-	78 attending	- 74.5% of members represented
April 25 meeting	-	63 attending	- 66% of members represented
June-July Geographic Meetings	-	60 attending	- 72% of members represented
		377 attending	

2) System Committee Meetings were as follows:

Planning Committee for Long Range Meeting	-	4 attending
Expert Consultant Grant Committee (2 meetings)	-	9 attending
Reciprocal Borrowing Meeting	-	11 attending
Geographic Chairmen's Meeting	-	5 attending
Film Committee (2 meetings)	-	11 attending
Film Showcases (3)	-	43 attending
Collection Development Formula Committee	-	5 attending
Basic Skills Institute Presenters	-	16 attending
LSA Amendments	-	15 attending
Film Showcase committee	-	2 attending
Film Showcases (2)	-	30 attending
LSA Rules and Regulations committee	-	6 attending
		157 attending

3) Workshops were as follows:

Gene Deitch (2)	-	120 attending
Interlibrary Loan (2)	-	43 attending
Audio-visual equipment (2)	-	45 attending
TOTAL	-	208
Basic Skills Institute (3 days)	-	46 attending
Automation Workshop (2 sessions)	-	87 attending
Total Workshop Attendance	-	341

Total attending official system junctions: 875

4) One new member entered the System in September - the Service League Library of Carthage, serving all of Panola County.

5) The September 26 system meeting was dedicated to membership's consideration of elements for the long range plan. Input was given through the nominal group technique.

6) Nine members applied for Expert Consultant Grants: six were approved. These covered grants for: Management study, fund raising assistance, community analysis, space utilization, space utilization plus cooperation with a neighboring public library, and building program.

7) A questionaire on how film packets are used was administered and results were compiled. This information will be used in revising the packets in the next 6 months.

8) Under the Resource Sharing Project, the first, abbreviated, COM catalog was published in September with 45,118 titles.

9) Sixteen of eighteen members in the two phases of the Resource Sharing Project have submitted formal commitments to reciprocal borrowing.

10) OCLC profiles were developed for the eighteen members of the Resource Sharing Project.

11) Plans for the NETLS Basic Library Skills seminars, May 1, 8, 15, are underway, with 13 system member librarians, 1 library service instructor, and 3 headquarters staff personnel acting as instructors - most in team teaching situations.

12) Some time was spend by many system members in political persuasion:

a) To keep Title III Grants in the State Library's LSCA budget.

3 members appeared before the LSCA Board.

b) To change the Library Systems Act to reflect population of the last census estimates, if it is more current than the decennial census.

Prevailed upon a state legislator to introduce a bill.

c) To recognize libraries as educational agencies under federal law so they can apply for some of the grants available to such agencies.

Prevailed upon a Congressman to investigate and consider such an amendment.

d) To raise the State Library's budget for statewide library development.

Prepared two fact sheets on library funding in Texas.
Several members testified before House and Senate Committees.
One Advisory Council member visited with Lt. Governor Hobby.
Two trustees visited with Governor Clements.
Numerous letters were written.

13) Contracts approved for NETLS:

System Jobbers' Contract for books, records, and cassettes were awarded to BroDart.

System contract for filmstrips was awarded to Charles W. Clark Co.

System contract for FY 1979 federal funds was approved.

14) A member of the Texas Library and Archives Commission was invited and attended a system meeting.

15) The Resource Sharing/Reciprocal Borrowing Manual was printed and distributed to Project members.

16) The NETLS Brochure was printed and distributed to System members.

17) The April COM catalog for the Resource Sharing Project was received and returned to the vendor because of numerous errors. The July COM catalog was received and accepted and is now being used by Project members.

18) Application of the 1976 census estimates lowers NETLS' population from 20.78% to 20.29% of the state population. When this portion of the state population is applied to the allocation of system funds. NETLS will lose $14,000 of our FY 1980 allocation.

19) Two additional libraries were approved for system membership for FY 1980. This increases the membership to 53 libraries.

20) Telephone credit cards were distributed to System members in August, 1979; these will be used to facilitate reciprocal borrowing and to allow members to consult with each other on library matters.

21) Six expert consultant grant projects were successfully completed; all reports, except one, have been received.

22) The System contract for FY 1980 has been approved by the City of Dallas and the Texas State Library.

ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

1) General Operations and Consulting Services: Sept. 1, - Feb. 28, 1979

38 visits have been made to 25 system member libraries; so half the members have been visited. However, only 3 of the 16 non system members have been visited and only 1 of the underserviced counties has been visited; this will be corrected in the next six months. System and Advisory Council meetings have been very well attended. Everyone was especially pleased with the good response to the meeting at which the nominal group technique was used to work on the long range plan. System staff has spoken to 11 library boards so far this year. We are

working to get three additional members into the system in FY 1980. The projected joint meeting between the NTLS and NETLS Advisory Boards was cancelled at the suggestion of NTLS - they felt there was no need for such a meeting unless there were specific projects to be addressed.

March 1 - August 31, 1979

6 months: 46 visits were made to system member libraries for consultation purposes. 23 of the visits were first time visits to a library this fiscal year. 9 visits were made to 9 non system libraries and visits were made to each of the 4 underscored counties (i.e. counties with no system member library.) 4 presentations were made to library boards. 49 persons were contacted in these 63 on site visits.

All 6 Expert Consultant Grants were satisfactorily completed. The final reports have been received and will be made available to members the first quarter of FY 1980.

We worked with 3 libraries aiming toward system membership in FY 1980. 2 of the 3 have been accepted as provisional members (both lack volumes.) System member libraries will be encouraged to share useable materials to improve the two collections.

Annual: 48 of the 51 system member libraries were visited; this does not meet our objective of 100% visited. 12 of the 16 non member libraries were visited - exactly 75% which was our goal. All underscored counties were visited at least once.

2) Books-By-Mail: September 1 - February 28, 1979

This service is running as expected. It is somewhat below last year because Franklin County, one of the counties with the best circulation, now has a library and is being phased out of the project. We are working diligently to increase service to the homebound. With the new catalog, coming out in March, we will continue to serve Cass County and Delta County, neither of which has an active public library.

March 1 - August 31, 1979

6 months: 13,908 items were circulated during the six month period. This is about as projected. 5,734 items were checked out to people we know are homebound; however, some of the rest of the circulation to unserved counties may be to homebound; we have no way of breaking down those figures. This is about 34% use by the homebound; we want to increase that percentage.

Annual: 25,557 items were checked out; this meets our goal. But only 35% was circulated to homebound; we will continue to work toward a goal of 45% to homebound.

3) Continuing Education: September 1 - February 28, 1979

Three workshops have been presented by NETLS with a total attendance of 308 (614 student hours). System members have been invited to attend two NTLS workshops. We are excited over the upcoming Basic Library Skills Workshops because of our experiment in the use of Size II libraries and systems and

MRC staff as presenters. We hope to build good system bonds as well as provide skill enrichment.

March 1 - August 31, 1979

6 months: The Basic Skills Institute was very well received with an average of 46 persons attending each of the three sessions. We will consider repeating this institute every second year. Headquarters staff and members were especially pleased to have 16 of our area libraries carrying the load of the presentations. We feel it was good for members to share ideas and materials and for the building of a stronger system spirit. An Automation Workshop was presented in August; 28 of the 87 attending were from the adjoining NTLS: so cooperation between the two systems is still flourishing.

Annual: Four Workshops were presented in 7 locations; 395 persons attended; 150 were projected to attend. 1,167.75 student hours of c.e. were presented. As a separate c.e. item, the 3 day Basis Skills Institute was projected to attract 25 persons for 600 student hours; we attracted 46 persons for 770.5 student hours.

4) Film Service: September 1 - February 28, 1979

There have been good gains in confidence and communications between system members and the system and Film Library staffs re film service. Discussions on how to improve service is continuing. The Film Committee has been active in helping select for the film showcases. Although film usage does not compare favorably with that in some of the larger Texas systems, it is increasing.

With the receipt of audio-visual equipment last year and the AV Workshops this 6 months, we anticipate increased use of AV materials.

March 1 - August 31, 1979

6 months: Film service is running smoothly. Some time was spent in working out theme - type packets for the FY 1980 film packets. There is still a problem in reporting use statistics to State Library. Since the NETLS and Dallas Public film collections are completely integrated, it is almost impossible, without a great deal of clerical work, to separate system members, (other then Dallas) use of NETLS and Dallas ordered films in spot bookings. We have not yet come to a resolution of the problem.

Annual: 7,457 films were viewed by 200,266 persons. This does not include Dallas Patron's use of Dallas owned films. These figures meet the objectives set for FY 1979.

5) Printing and Program Services: September 1 - February 28, 1979

A revised NETLS brochure is in the printers and NETLS' bags were out on bid. Other items will be developed soon. Two large exhibits are now in circuit and smaller ones will be in circulation soon. We are very disappointed with the reception of the Instant Film Programs; no decision has been made as to whether to drop the project or increase publicity.

March 1 - August 29, 1979

6 months: The NETLS brochure and book bags were distributed. Three bookmarks were printed and will be distributed at the first System meeting, in September.

Annual: The exhibits were well received; however, System members decided to delete the rotating exhibits as a system service.

6) Collection Development: Print and Non Print: September 1 - February 28, 1979

A deadline of May 31 has been set for receipt of all orders; this is to avoid the problems that developed in FY 1978 (see Section 3). A Collection Development miscellany packet was distributed to each member. Included in the packet were Basic List of Periodicals (from CTLS) and NETLS' Recommended Newspapers and Directory for Sources of Library Materials.

March 1 - August 31, 1979

6 months: The Collection Development librarian resigned effective May 29. Her replacement begins September 5. There have been some jobber problems this six months especially with duplicate orders and invoicing.

Annual: All materials orders were placed by May 31. We trust this will give the jobber sufficient time for delivery before the November 30 payment deadline.

7) Resource Sharing Project: September 1 - February 28, 1979

49,600 titles from 11 libraries were input during the six months. Several meetings were held with groups and with individual librarians in preparing for use of the COM catalog #2 after its publication in May.

Resource Sharing Pilot Project: March 1 - August 31, 1979

6 months: See #7 under Major Activities for a description of the problems with the second COM catalog. The July COM catalog is in each Project library and is being used especially now that the System telephone credit cards are in use. It contains approximately 96,901 unique titles all in MARC format. Use statistics will be kept as of October 1979.

Production of the COM catalog is presently out on bid. MARC record input has ceased until we have a successful bidder as input methods are different for the various vendors.

Holdings were received - for the last 5 members of the Project.

Annual: All the MARC holdings are in the catalog for 5 project members. Input is slower then we anticipated, but gradually it is being accomplished.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

TSL's November 30 cutoff for expenditure of funds

Although this is, legitimately, a problem of FY 1978, it will probably present problems in FY 1979 and we feel we must speak to it. The City of Dallas has certain accounting routines to follow. We cannot speed

up the routines nor even anticipate how long it will take for them to be completed. Example: if a key person is on vacation, vouchers for payment may sit on his/her desk up to two or three weeks before moving on to the next step. Consequently, we will probably lose some funds from FY 1978 when the materials were actually ordered long before August 31, but payments were not made until after November 30. We have no control over this problem except to cease all system ordering seven or eight months into the fiscal year; this is unfair since it gives us only about eight months use of state funds and only four months use of federal funds. The quality of materials selected becomes secondary when trying to work with such time limitations.

2) TSL's late scheduling of continuing education activities

State Library's late scheduling caused both scheduling conflicts with planned system activities and conflicts in subject matter with previously planned system workshops. We appreciate the fact that subjects for FY 1980 workshops have already been chosen; this will give the system more latitude in its own selections.

3) Some problems were encountered with the system jobber both in its input of orders and in early cancellations of orders. Since members are still receiving material encumbered before August 31, we are unable to give a final report on amounts actually delivered but we do not believe each library will receive its full order. We have tried to solve this problem by changing the wording on the bid specifications and by changing the order cycle schedule for FY 1980.

4) We have encountered a major obstacle in converting the non MARC holdings records of the 18 members of the Resource Sharing Project. An agreement was reached with AMIGOS early in the fiscal year to use OCLC records for the conversion. In July OCLC refused to honor this agreement on the basis that we could not use the records for conversion if we were not also using it as a major cataloging tool. Since our libraries receive full technical processing from the system vendor for 75¢ per volume, it is not economically feasible for the System to begin cataloging materials. Several suggestions were made to OCLC to get around the ruling, but to no avail. We are presently investigating other ways of converting the non MARC records. Work will continue on inputing MARC records as soon as the new contract is awarded.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
NORTHEAST TEXAS LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:

1.	Number of Books Received	46,644
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	30
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	15
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	17
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	3,866
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	0
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	7,560
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	35
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	775
12.	Other Materials Received	0

BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:

13.	Number of Persons Targeted	43,700
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	6,312
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	25,557
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	5,073

FILM SERVICE:

17.	Number of Film Showings	7,157
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	200,266

SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:

19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	0
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Circuit Collections	5
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	6
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	0

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:

23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System (*does not include film viewers*)	25,272

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	11
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	371
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	1,929
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	530
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	464
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	3,977
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	1,404
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	118
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	24,920
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	2,188
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	2,992

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 3(f)
FFY 1979
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
El Paso Public Library
System Services

Program Description

The System Coordination and Consultation Program provides technical assistance by the system staff through mail and telephone contacts, on-site visits, business and planning mettings, and workshops involving member and non-member librarians, trustees and public officials. Librarians attending a regional Basic Skills Institute will be partially reimbursed for travel expenses. The system newsletter will be published quarterly.

The Books-by-Mail Program makes library service available to the 35,000 rurally isolated and homebound residents of the Texas Trans Pecos Library System. Approximately 6,000 paperback books will be added (including Spanish materials for children and adults); 12,000 catalogs will be distributed; and 15,000 books will be circulated.
Total Cost: $27,875.

The Collection Development Program strengthens the system's resources by apportioning system funds for the purchase and/or lease of printed library materials and subscriptions. Approximately 1,300 books will be commercially leased, 30 periodical subscriptions will be received, and 2,000 books will be purchased. Incentives for increasing local materials budgets are included in the formula for apportioning collection development funds.
Total Cost: $55,192.

The Public Information Program will increase citizen awareness of public library service through the printing and distribution to member libraries of approximately 10,000 pieces of publicity items. Also, 100 other informational materials be produced and distributed. A graphic artist and a press operator will be employed to produce printed publicity items, packets of materials and information to assist local librarians in publicizing events and services.
Total Cost: $31,262.

Through the Audio-Visual Services Program 920 cassettes will be added to the collections of member libraries (projected circulation: 1,200); and a rotating circuit for art prints owned by the system (projected circulations: 100) will be continued. To promote increased understanding of media selection techniques, each member library will receive a media review journal.
Total Cost: $8,100.

The System Film Service Program will circulate 16mm films to area libraries on a spot-booking basis. The film catalog will be updated and one library assistant will provide technical assistance to member libraries. Approximately 10,000 persons will attend 1,000 film showings, and the film collection will be increased with the purchase of 20 new films.
Total Cost: $27,622.

Findings (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

In the Administrative, Consulting, and Continuing Education Program, all program objectives were exceeded. More workshops were presented than originally projected and more consultations (telephone, mail, personal) were given. The Town Hall Meetings sponsored in conjunction with the Texas White House Conference and the West Texas Regional Basic Library Skills Institute account in part for the additional numbers. Also, workshops in audio-visual equipment, puppetry, oral and local history were given. Contacts in this program increased "because of additional system personnel and because system librarians seem to be turning to the system office for assistance on a regular basis." The System Coordinator made several special consultation visits to 1) discuss the feasibility of a community survey in Alpine, and 2) to meet with the Fort Stockton Library building committee.

> The measure of success for a workshop is the tangible result of changed behavior. The audio-visual equipment workshop introduced filmstrip projectors and software to system librarians. Two system librarians purchased projectors and software within three months of attending the workshop. The System Advisory Council voted to fund a filmstrip program for SFY 1980 and spend additional system funds for filmstrip projectors and software.
>
> The puppetry workshop inspired two system librarians to plan and present puppet shows in conjunction with the summer reading program. An exciting development was that these two librarians arranged to share some of their puppets.

Seven System librarians attended the West Texas Regional Basic Library Skills Institute held at Fort Davis April 22-25, 1979. Three of the librarians attending the Institute were from non-member libraries; four represented member libraries. "While it is too soon to see measurable effects of this intensive institute, increased contacts for information and assistance have been noticed. When plans were announced for an intensive institute on library management many TTPLS librarians indicated a strong interest in participation."

While it is too soon to see the results of the local and oral history workshops, several non-librarian attendees have been named to head the Pecos County historical project.

TTPLS assisted in the presentation of three other workshops in FY 79. "Cooperative projects are an effective way in which continuing education opportunities can be extended to El Paso and System librarians. In all cases, programs were held in El Paso. Since the attendance of System librarians was much lower than when workshops are held in the region, the need to offer programs in a variety of locations is essential.

In February a second system professional (Assistant System Coordinator) was added to the TTPLS staff. TTPLS was the last system to fund a second professional librarian. "The additional professional support has proven invaluable: increased consultations with System librarians, development of additional continuing education activities, and a sharing of the responsibilities of coordinating System activities."

The System Advisory Council continued to be an increasingly interested and active group. Meetings attracted most of the SAC members and alternates. At the fourth meeting the SAC reviewed System priorities and established the following priority ranking of program emphasis:

1. Strengthening of local library collections - Collection Development
2. Staff Development - Consultation and Continuing Education
3. Cooperative Programs - Film Services, Audio-Visual Services, Public Information
4. Model or Demonstration Projects
5. Development of Library Services to Areas Unserved by Public Libraries - Books-By-Mail

Objectives established for the Books-By-Mail Program were not met. Approximately 74% of targeted circulation was achieved. Unit cost for the program, $2.52, increased over the previous year's unit cost of $2.44. Changes in the program for SFY 1980 should remedy the problems and make the program more efficient and less expensive.

Books-By-Mail catalogs were sent to the rural residents of the TTPLS service region and Systen librarians were asked to identify homebound residents who could benefit from the service. In addition, El Paso Public Library continued to use TTPLS Books-By-Mail catalogs and paperbacks in the Dial-A-Book program.

Factors which caused problems with the Books-By-Mail program (which may be unique to Texas Trans-Pecos Library System) are outlined below:

1. Local catalog production. Local production and assembly of annual catalogs fell behind causing mailing of the catalogs to fall two months behind schedule. The delay in mailing created a gap of almost three months' service since the FY 78 program had been closed in mid-August. Regular patrons were notified of the delays but the interrupted service almost certainly caused users to lose interest in the program. In addition, the two month delay also significantly reduced circulation figures.

2. Spring cycle catalog. Texas Trans-Pecos Library System initially offered the Books-By-Mail service with a spring catalog, and the spring catalog cycle was used for three program years. An analysis of the Books-By-Mail users yielded the decision to change the cycle from spring to fall. The idea was that material offered in the autumn would be newer and would be more useful to readers whose leisure time occurred during fall and winter rather than spring and summer. The spring cycle catalog which had been contracted for previously was used in the fall mailing. Material was dated and perhaps not as useful or interesting to readers.

3. Lack of publicity. No consistent public information program was planned or presented. System librarians were asked to contact area residents about the program and were provided with additional catalogs. However, very little information was made available directly to local residents and potential users of the service.

4. Personnel. One full-time clerk had been assigned to the Books-By-Mail program since FY 77. The volume of work did not merit a full-time staff member, but alterations in the program were not justified until the close of the program year. The decision to reduce the position to a half-time responsibility was made early in the program year FY 1979, but local conditions such as extended vacancies in the System secretarial position made the staff reduction impossible until the close of the FY 1979 program year.

   The personnel cost elevated considerably the unit cost figure for the Books-By-Mail program. Labor costs for printing and assembly of the catalog were not included in the measurement of unit costs for the program because of the difficulty of measuring accurately these cost.

The FY 1980 Books-By-Mail program will be restructured to create a more efficient, effective program. Alterations are outlined below:

1. Catalog production will be handled by the supplier. Local handling will include preparation of Spanish listings as well as preparation for mailing and delivery to post office.

2. Fall Catalog. The System is now on the fall cycle for the annual catalog.

3. Public Information. A comprehensive public information program has been designed. News releases to local papers, posters for post offices, special mailings to rural residents and a test market for several areas will be used to promote the service.

4. Personnel. The FY 1980 program funds a half-time position for the clerical support in this program.

5. Materials Purchased -- Although 6,000 paperbacks had been targeted for FY 1979, the change from the spring to fall cycle necessitated a shift in book purchases. Fewer books were purchased for use with the fall catalog with the consideration that high demand items can be purchased and added as requests are received. The unit cost for FY 80 program year may be lowered because initial purchases of paperbacks were lower than previous programs, but as interest in the program builds, additional purchases will be made to fill requests as quickly as possible.

The Collection Development Program in FY 1979 contained three components:

1. Books commercially leased for TTPLS libraries;
2. Books purchased for community libraries; and
3. Professional materials purchased for system librarians.

In addition, funds in this program provided for support staff consisting of a full-fime library assistant in the Acquisitions Department to help with the rental books and purchases of materials for System libraries.

The rental book service provided a core collection of 200 items and twenty titles of current interest monthly to System member libraries. In addition, non-System members who qualify under terms of the Incentive Plan received a core collection and 10 books per month. Objectives in this component have been exceeded.

Traditionally, the purchase of books for TTPLS libraries was arranged collectively. Selection bibliographies were developed in subject areas most generally needed by System libraries. Collective purchasing and processing afforded financial benefits to System libraries and the process of collection development in specific subject areas proved to be fairly successful. Beginning in FY 1980, an attempt will be made to identify and plan a specific long range collection development program for System member libraries.

The FY 1979 collection development program centered around reference materials. Because of the costly nature of most reference books, the objective of 2,000 items was not met.

The third component of the collection development program was the purchase of materials for the professional development of System librarians and System staff. Subscriptions to local newspapers in System member library communities were added to keep System staff informed about local communities. A side benefit of this program was the sharing of the issues with El Paso Public Library periodicals section.

The Film Service Program funded purchase of 16mm films, supported a full-time library assistant who scheduled films for System libraries, prepared the films for mailing, and assisted in other film service projects, and funded the mailing of films to and from System libraries.

FY 79 program objectives in all areas were exceeded. The film services program continued to be one of the most heavily used and well-liked System programs. In addition, the unit cost per viewer was a remarkably low $.50.

Funds from unused pension and salary monies were made available for additional film purchases. Objectives in purchase of films were exceeded for this reason.

The primary thrust of the Publicity and Public Information program was to prepare printed publicity items for System libraries. Posters, bookmarks, and other printed materials were designed and printed by the Graphics Section of El Paso Public Library. System funds provided support of personnel, a graphic artist and a printing press operator, and funds for maintenance of equipment.

All established objectives for FY 79 program were exceeded. Town Hall meetings, held in Texas during the fall of FY 79, accounted for part of significant increase in production. Support materials designed specifically for the El Paso Town Hall meeting were included in the reported statistics. System librarians and System Advisory Council members were asked to rank the usefulness of System programs in a survey made in January of FY 79. The Public Information Project received the lowest ranking in the survey. Consequently an analysis of the program was made to determine the causes. Informal discussions with member librarians revealed that while most of the librarians felt the products of the graphics program were fairly useful, the distance from El Paso and the length of time needed to produce items lessened the effectiveness of the program for librarians in the field.

In addition, an analysis of the production of printed materials for a six-month period was prepared. Results of the survey showed that only 5% of total production was for System librarians. Ninety-five per cent of the production was for El Paso Public Library. The length of time needed to produce an item varied from two weeks to a month. Because of the length of time involved, librarians felt the program could not be used for local publicity.

After further study and discussion it was decided that while the concept of the publicity and public information project is important for the System, the manner in which the program had been arranged was not suitable for the System member libraries. Changes in the program were proposed and accepted by System Advisory Council for SFY 1980.

In the Audio-Visual Services Program cassettes were added to existing collections in system member libraries for local circulation, and a deposit collection of art prints rotated among System members for local patrons' use. The audio-visual services program was modified to include purchase of filmstrip/cassette kits. Total number of filmstrip/cassette kits purchased in FY 1979 was 107.

Program objectives as stated were met or exceeded.

Program documentation for this program was submitted on time and in good order.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
TEXAS TRANS PECOS LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:

1.	Number of Books Received	1,061
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	1,144
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	3
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	89
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	4
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	0
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	1,475
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	0
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	1,000
12.	Other Materials Received	1,000

BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:

13.	Number of Persons Targeted	35,000
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	9,624
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	11,072
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	328

FILM SERVICE:

17.	Number of Film Showings	2,225
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	55,258

SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:

19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	0
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Circuit Collections	0
21.	Number of Materials Circulated To Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	0
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	2,160

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:

23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System (*does not include film viewers*)	225

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	12
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	205
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	1,161
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	186
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	90
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	1,615
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	687
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	49
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	79,774
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	1,760
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	45,536

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 3 (g)
FFY 1979
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
Fort Worth Public Library
System Services

Project Description

The Administration, Consulting and Continuing Education Program provides technical assistance and continuing education opportunities to member and non-member librarians, trustees, and public officials through mail and telephone contacts, on-site visits, and training workshops presented in multiple locations by the system staff. Semi-annual lay representative meetings, quarterly advisory council meetings, and standing committee meetings during the year will promote consensus planning, evaluation, and advice to system staff and the MRC director in the administration and coordination of all system activities. This program will provide a focus for the sharing of ideas and materials between public libraries in the 21 county region.

The Collection Enrichment Program enables member libraries to expand their individual collections and diversify the forms of informational materials available to the system's residents. Incentives for increasing local materials budgets are included in the formula for apportioning system collection development funds. Libraries may use their apportionment to purchase and/or lease printed library materials and buy non-print materials at a system discount. Twenty-eight libraries are expected to optionally use a portion of the allocation to purchase microfiche readers for access to the Fort Worth Public Library catalog and to potentially serve as a base for future resource sharing projects. Consultant service and specialized bibliographies in the area of collection development are available to member libraries.

The System Film Service continues to develop with a significant collection of educational and recreational 16mm films available free through on-spot bookings to member libraries, agencies, and groups in their communities. Also, film packets will be circulated for one month periods to member libraries. The emphasis during this fiscal year will be purchasing film titles in needed program areas and duplicate purchase of high-demand film titles. An updated Film Catalog and supplements will be produced so that libraries and agencies can have access to current holdings. During this year, the system will have over 25,000 showings of NTLS films with a predicted viewing audience of 800,000. Reciprocal borrowing of films with the Northeast Texas Library System will continue.

The Publicity and Printing Program is a new component this year designed to promote the services of individual system libraries by enabling them to order personalized bookmarks booklists, and posters prepared by a

contract graphic artist. Commercially produced publicity materials to motivate the public regarding the use of the library will be purchased at a volume discount for distribution to member libraries. The system staff will actively encourage the librarians' use of this printing service.

The Books-by-Mail Program will be administered for the North Texas Library System by the Northeast Texas Library System Office for the third consecutive year. Targeted for this service are the homebound residents of the system. Mail order catalogs of both paperback and large-print books will be distributed. The program objective is to circulate 2,000 mailed book orders.

Findings (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

By the midyear mark in 1978 there had already been three system workshops compared to two for FY 1979 and the year ended with only half of the goal of eight workshops acheived (Administration Consulting and Continuing Education Program) and the year ended with only 4 of the goal of eight workshops achieved. The coordinator questioned whether part of the "problem" may have been the Texas State Library's sponsorship of three strong workshops during the year, the Major Resource System undertaking a full program of inservice training sessions to which other system libraries were invited and attended, plus the "full bill of fair available at ALA hosted in nearby Dallas in the summer." The original target had also been predicated on multiple locations of workshops which were not done. The attendance at two of the system workshops (A/V software - 2 parts and Circulation/ILL) exceeded the 1978 average by 75 percent and were "outstanding programs"). The latter, Circulation/ILL, was held at Texas Christian University and attracted both special and college librarians as well as public librarians from the state. "Because the energy crisis is making it difficult for outlying areas to send persons to the metroplex, however, three mini-workshops" bringing together 3 or 4 librarians for three hour sessions, have been conducted in SFY 1980.

Active participation in, Planning & Council Meetings, continued to involve about 70% of the librarians and lay delegates. The turnover rate in new system library directors is exceedingly low--there was only one new director in 1979 and no staffing changes in the system office for the entire year. Strong intersystem cooperation was shown in the fourth quarter when libraries came to the rescue of Weatherford Public Library, which was about to lose system status due to insufficient book collection. In less than a month, 16 libraries donated materials to Weatherford to enable them to remain in the system. For other reasons, however, two community libraries: Blue Mound and Burleson lost their system membership at the end of FY 1979. Burleson is expected to requalify in FY 1981. In the second quarter a concerted effort was made to bring Kemp Public Library, Wichita Falls into the system. The city fathers were interested until they saw how seriously deficient Kemp Public was in comparison to other public libraries serving similar populations of 100,000, and were reluctant to make the budget increases to meet per capita minimums in the face of severe tornado damage suffered by that city.

North Texas is the last of the systems to provide a newsletter to librarians, lay representatives and trustees but the ROUNDUP, published bi-monthly with bulk mailing permit and circulation of 250+ has been a resounding success under the editorship of Patricia Spear. With the consolidation of a variety of information in each issue--recent film purchases, professional collection titles added, subject bibliographies, etc., the number of #28, Other Info Materials Distributed, will continue to decrease.

After a dismal history of long overdue independent audits not finished by large accounting firms who audited all the accounts and grants of the city of Fort Worth, the 1979 Audit of System Contracts were awarded to a small independent firm who began work in November, 1979 and will successfully have the audit finished well before the February, 1980 deadline.

Funds for the Collection Enrichment Program allocations were evenly divided between State and Federal Contracts in 1979, with fourteen fiche readers and four reader/printers purchased from set aside equipment funds. While the fiche readers went through the bid process quickly and were delivered to the requesting system librarians in the first quarter, there were problems in the paperwork with the purchasing department of the city of Fort Worth which delayed arrival of reader/printers until July, 1979. To forestall turnback of funds at the end of a fiscal year because of purchase and manufacturer difficulties, only state funds are used for equipment purchases and committed early in the year. It is "fortunate we had that lead time in 1979."

The continued balance in half year statistics, Number of Books Received for the second year, kept the accounting with the jobber, Baker & Taylor, at a steady pace. After Baker & Taylor moved from Texas to Georgia last year, we encountered difficulties matching our invoice amounts with the cumulative accounting system they started to use. At our request, officials from Baker & Taylor came to Fort Worth in the final quarter of 1979, to clear up check reconciliations needed to clear out the records on time. To decrease the number of fiscal steps necessary to pay system voucher payables, the MRC Director authorized the Coordinator to sign material vouchers in 1979, cutting back the encumbrance delays. This minor administrative change improved the correlation between the Quarterly Financial Statements to Texas State Library with the costs actually incurred in each three month period.

The statistics for the System Film Program shows that in the first half of FY 1978 only one film had been received and paid for, whereas, in 1979, 121 films were paid for and available for program use. While preview and selection of film titles has always been a year-round project, prior to FY 1979, only Federal Funds were budgeted for 16mm Films. The postponement of half a program year before late arriving federal dollars were available jammed up the technical processing of new titles, prevented the taking advantage of fall film sales, and delayed catalog notification of films most needed in the busy third quarter film programming season. Dividing film budget between state and federal sources was a major improvement that will be continued for FY 1980.

The number of cassettes received, and #16, number of cassette circulations relate to a FY 1978 Audio Cassette sub-program that was handled through the

Arlington Public Library. One hundred cassettes were purchased for each of the forty system libraries to introduce circulation material in this format. We hoped that program success would lead to additional cassettes being purchased. As intended, the circulation use of statistics at local libraries were only collected for the first three quarters of FY 1979, but there has been no post-program evaluation on the successes and failures experienced at the local level. At a minimum, a follow-up questionnare in FY 1980 is needed.

The book lease goal had been based on five McNaughton contracts, whereas eight libraries ended up using this service option of the Collection Enrichment Program. The cost-effectiveness of book leasing is dependent on the demand level at the public library. With costs going up over 8% a year, three libraries, whose local circulation and material funding were low, were persuaded to drop the Book Lease Program for FY 1980 in favor of more book purchases.

The extreme bulge in estimated microforms received, in the second half of the year (way over expected goal) came about because the MRC, Forth Worth Public Library, devoted a large amount of their CE allotment to buying 36,000 units of microfiche.

The System Film Service Program no longer appears to be growing exceptionally as it had in the first couple of years of being available. Because of steady usage, the signs of wear and tear on popular titles increased the frequency of repair rate. At the half year mark, the decision was made to restrict school usage of system films because this group has had the poorest record for overdues, breakage and monopolizing of titles intended for public library programing use. This restriction has improved the fill rate on spot-bookings with other film patrons. There has been success in cutting back the excessive use of telephone for multiple ordering with the introduction of a standardized order form to be mailed in by film patrons.

Two years ago, the North Texas Library System entered into a reciprocal film borrowing agreement with North East Texas Library System (Dallas), which has proven mutually beneficial to the two regional systems. In FY 1979, NTLS signed a "Memorandum of Agreement" with the Tarrant County Junior College District to permit access to their respective 16mm film collections by patrons of both institutions. Approximately 1,100 additional 16mm titles are now available to system members for the Junior College. While a direct delivery van from TCJC comes by the system office regularly, the use of these additional titles by public libraries in the system has been very low, even though microfiche of this collection has been made available to the libraries. Promotion is needed in 1980 to capitalize on the potential of this service.

Measure #10, Other Materials Received, and #26, Publicity Pieces Circulated, are the statistical marks of the Information and Publicity Program started for the first time in FY 1979. The first statistic is a total of commerically prepared bookmarks, posters, flyers, posters, etc. that were purchased from the special $50 made available to each library. The second statistic is the total of system produced and printed brochures on the System and Film Program sent to libraries in the second half of the year.

Despite a drastic cutback to $2,500 for the Books-By-Mail Service contracted through the Northeast Texas Library System, BBM Circulations, remained stable throughout 1979, but with an internal shift from rural patronage to shut-in borrowing. One of the previously unserved counties, Jack County, broke ground for a new Community/School Library building in the fourth quarter. Despite its low visability the North Texas System is grateful that the neighboring system met the demand beyond what NTLS paid, and consequently doubled the funding available for BBM in FY 1980.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
NORTH TEXAS LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:

1.	Number of Books Received	20,130
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	239
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	0
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	26
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	260
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	1
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	1,706
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	40,913
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	292
12.	Other Materials Received	11,708

BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:

13.	Number of Persons Targeted	2,000
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	748
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	4,554
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	670

FILM SERVICE:

17.	Number of Film Showings	20,335
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	620,192

SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:

19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	926
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotatin g, and Circuit Collections	0
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	0
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	8,432

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:

23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System (*does not include film viewers*)	66

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	4
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	213
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	1,015
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	285
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	190
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	6,733
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	3,189
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	82
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	4,631
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	1,275
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 32, 32, and 33*)	1,360

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 3(h)
FFT 1979
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
Houston Public Library
System Services

Program Description

In the Central Administration Support Program, the system staff will administer, coordinate, and evaluate the programs of the Houston Area Library System. On-site consultations are made to member and non-member libraries with emphasis on informing librarians and local officials of the benefits and responsibilities of system membership. Appropriate bibliographies, handbooks, and professional materials will be produced by the system staff in subject areas requested by member libraries. Continuing education opportunities will be developed through a series of workshops and seminars. A system newsletter will be produced quarterly.

The Collection Development Program adds to the resources of the system through the acquisition of printed materials for the Major Resource Center and Area libraries. Librarians will purchase materials to strengthen their collections, thus improving the ability to serve as a resource center within their geographic area. Community libraries will receive materials selected from four subject lists prepared by the system staff in consultation with subject specialists and the Community Library Materials Selection Committee. Incentives for increasing local materials budgets are included in the formula for apportioning collection development funds for the system libraries.

The Film Service continues to develop with a significant collection of educational and recreational 16mm films available for use by patrons and member libraries of the Houston Area Library System. Emphasis during this fiscal year will be placed on purchasing duplicate titles (determined by popular demand). Assistance will be given to member libraries and patrons in the planning and implementation of film programs.

The Automated Circulation System will allow the system to develop a long-range plan which will result ultimately in (1) a union list of current holdings of member libraries in book or fiche format which could be easily and economically updated; (2) an on-line circulation control for those libraries whose circulations justify such a need; and (3) the capability for reciprocal borrowing on a system-wide basis.

In SFY 1979, the second year of the project, the program will provide for the expansion of automated circulation to libraries with the largest materials collections (the expansion of the system to libraries with the largest materials holdings will serve to further develop the number of

unique titles held in the data base). In addition to collection size, selection of libraries for participation in Phase II is based on the annual level of circulation and geographical and technical factors. Phase II will also include the purchase and installation of 15 terminals, two terminals each serving 7 Area libraries and one terminal to use as a floater to aid in conversion and as a back-up terminal. Interlibrary loan will receive the back-up terminal at the end of the fiscal year to facilitate loaning of materials.

The Houston Area Library System will provide funding for one-half of the annual maintenance cost of the central system and full communications and maintenance cost for the seven participating libraries for two terminals each for one year. Each system member library and branch facility of each member library will receive a microfiche catalog of the Houston Public Library's catalog.

Also provided under Phase II will be the conversion of the Houston Area Library System 16mm Film Catalog to the automated data base which will allow for the computerized production of 2,000 copies for distribution to system members.
Total Cost:

The Consultation Service and Continuing Education Program will provide to all member libraries on-site technical assistance. Working with the central support staff, member libraries will identify needed areas of consultation and request an appropriate consultant through the central administration staff office. Specialists will be contracted with to provide the on-site technical assistance needed to improve the quality of service to member libraries and to continue the professional development of the requesting member libraries' staffs. Consultation will be available in the areas of collection development, public service, programming, administration and related areas. Workshops will be presented in several locations by recognized specialists in program areas requested by member libraries. Seminars produced by the Houston Area Library System will be presented on the practical aspects of library service and will cover topics relevant to Community and Area library development.

The Houston Area Library System and the Central Texas Library System will present a joint four-day Basic Skills Institute for Community and Area librarians of the two systems who have had no formal library training. The purpose of the institute will be to provide system librarians with access to up-to-date information on the skills necessary to function as the head librarian of a small public library. Approximately 15 librarians will be selected to attend from each system.
Total Cost:

The Printing and Public Relations Program will provide member libraries access to production facilities for library publicity. The type of materials to be produced would include posters, booklists, flyers, bibliographies, bookmarks, etc. Each member library of the Houston system will receive an account of $40 to which each may charge printing expenses. The central

administration staff will actively publicize and encourage the use of this printing program.

Also, the system will contract with a professional public relations firm to develop one 30-second public service television spot, one 30-second public service radio spot and one public service newspaper ad mat publicizing library services available in all 50 system member libraries. The publicity spots will be distributed for airing on radio and television stations throughout the 28 county areas. Member libraries will be responsible for distributing the newspaper ad to local newspapers.
Total Cost:

The Program of Service to Unserved Counties provides access to library service to those counties within system boundaries which do not provide library service for their citizens. The staff of the Central Administration Support Program will contact local officials and community leaders to encourage the establishment of library service. A books-by-mail program will be provided through the Major Resource Center books-by-mail program, making access to library service available to all citizens of the unserved counties. Publicity materials and a books-by-mail catalog will be produced and distributed to the residents of the unserved counties.
Total Cost:

Findings (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

In the Central Administration Support Program the Coordinator and the Assistant completed 69 visits contacting 212 librarians and library staff members and 30 board members and city and county officials of Area and Community libraries to provide consultative and technical assistance during FY 1978-1979. Non-member libraries received nine consultative visits from the System staff. During these visits contacts were made with 26 librarians and community members. The Central Support Staff filled 216 requests for information from System members and published four issues of the Houston Area Library System Newsletter which circulated to approximately 600 individuals at each issue.

The Central Support staff has the responsibility of convening business planning meetings and for keeping the minutes of these meetings. During FY 1978-1979, 27 Committee business planning meetings (Automated Systems Committee, System Planning Committee, Public Relations Committee, Film Library Committee, Community Library Collection Development Committee) and System wide meetings were held. The Committees accumulated an attendance of 316 throughout the year. The duties of the Central Support Program were carried out by a staff consisting of one coordinator, one assistance and one secretary.

The Collection Development Program proved to be the first priority program of the seven System programs in a survey distributed to System members to establish System priorities. The MRC and Area libraries were able to expend their direct collection development grants as determined to be most effective on the local level.

Community libraries were able to purchase materials in subject areas selected by the Community Library Collection Development Committee. Business materials,

how to do it books and car and other engine repair manuals were the subject areas covered during FY 1978-1979. The newly formed Committee established collection development priorities for Community libraries for the next five years.

The Film Service Program, of all the HALS programs, fits most closely the definition of a "system" program. No library in the Houston Area Library System could have access to such a large (approximately 2,000 titles) and well selected collection without the pooling of System funds. This program, which provides access equally to large and small libraries in the System, was ranked second in the System priority survey. The Film Collection circulated a total of 35,498 films, viewed by 1,251,508 residents of the Houston n n Area Library System during FY 1978-1979. The Film Library Staff included the film collection librarian, a communications specialist, two library assistants and a part-time librarian II. The Film Collection still lacks adequate staff and materials to satisfy the demand. During FY 1977-1978, 32,985 films were circulated for viewing by 1,122,764 residents. This is a 7.6% increase in circulation and an 11.5% increase in viewers.

In the Automated Circulation System the Houston Public Library's 320,000 record database was loaded into the System along with dictionaries and indexes that provide access to the records by author, title, subject, LC card number, ISBN, and vendor number. Individual items in the file can also be accessed by ID number and call number. Other libraries' original cataloging and the addition of Houston Public Library's OCLC (Ohio College Library Catalog) increased the size of the bibliographic database by 5,000 records. The S130 central processing unit, purchased in FY 1977-1978, was replaced by the S250, which provides greater storage capacity.

Data lines were installed in seven HALS libraries: Galveston, Harris County, Pasadena, Brazoria County, Beaumont, Montgomery County, and Baytown, linking terminals at these facilities with the minicomputer at the Houston Public Library. DataPhase Systems, the circulation system vendor, conducted training sessions on collection conversion and patron registration.

During FY 1978-1979, a sixty page manual describing the Houston Area Library System Computer Access Network (HALS/CAN) was developed for Network users and for prospective Network users. A separate manual explaining the rules for maintaining the database was also developed.

The Consultation Service and Continuing Education Program provided 34 member and non-member libraries with the expertise of specialists in a variety of areas. Consultants are drawn from the Houston Public Library Staff, Area Library Staffs and from outside the Houston Area Library System, thus allowing for a great deal of versatility in filling specialized requests and enabling libraries to take advantage of the expertise of practioners actually working in the field. Specialists provided consultations on how tc organize volunteer training programs, how to build or renovate a building, how to raise funds, how to plan adult and children's programs, how to organize an oral history program, and in book selection and collection evaluation. The Consultation Program is viewed as one means of providing inservice education for librarians, as well as allowing a library to benefit from the knowledge of an expert and, thus upgrade its programs and services.

Continuing education opportunities were also provided for librarians in a group setting through the presentation of seminars of reference tools, presented in multiple locations to small groups of librarians; on publicity techniques presented in two locations; on dealing with the problem library patron, presented in one location on two separate days; and on collection development specifically for the Community librarian, presented in 4 locations. The Collection Development Workshop enabled Community librarians to examine materials to be purchased with Collection development funds provided by HALS.

A week long "Basic Library Skills Institute", designed and sponsored jointly with the Central Texas Library System, was presented at Texas A&M University to 29 librarians, who had had no formal library training. Of these 29 librarians, 14 were employed by libraries in the Houston Area Library System. The Basic Skills Institute resulted in some concrete changes in the libraries represented. The most notable result reported by one participant was a 76.9% increase in the library budget when skills acquired at the Institute were used to request a budget increase.

Student workshop hours for both the Basic Library Skills Institute and the other workshops presented during FY 1978-1979, totaled 2,264. Student workshop hours are figured based on the number of participants multiplied by the number of hours in each presentation. The Consultation and Continuing Education Program is administered by the HALS Central Support Staff.

The printing portion of the Printing and Public Relations Program provided $40.00 in printing through the HPL Print Shop for each member library. Collectively, 32 libraries received 131,216 pieces of 288 items through this program. Since only 48% of the HALS members used over one-half of their printing allotment, the Printing Program in its present form was dropped. In FY 1979-1980, the individual library printing of publicity materials will be replaced with a System wide printing and distribution of publicity materials based on a central theme.

The public relations portion of this program includes the production of one 30 second television spot, one 30 second radio spot, newspaper ad mats and posters based on a families reading together theme. Ketchum, MacLeod, & Groves, Inc. was selected to develop the campaign under the direction of the Public Relations Committee.

San Jacinto County, the one county in the Houston Area Library System without access to library service, receives library service through the Houston Area Library System Books-by-Mail Program. (Program of Services to Unserved Counties). Materials are distributed to San Jacinto County residents on request from the Houston Public Library Books-by Mail program. During FY 1978-1979, Books-by-Mail catalogs were mailed to the 1,907 household in San Jacinto County. The Books-by-Mail program filled 266 requests for materials, circulating 1,093 books and other materials to San Jacinto County residents. Approximately 40 residents are regular users of the program. For an expenditure of $4,000, the System is reaching .005% of the 8,000 residents of San Jacinto County.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
HOUSTON AREA LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:	MRC LIBRARY	AREA LIBRARIES
1. Number of Books Received	19,725	11,532
2. Number of 16mm Films Received	354	0
3. Number 8mm Films Received	0	1
4. Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	0	0
5. Number of Cassettes Received	0	0
6. Number of Art Prints Received	0	0
7. Number of Video Tapes Received	0	0
8. Number of 16mm Films Leased	0	0
9. Number of Books Leased Commercially	0	0
10. Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	0	1,311
11. Number of Filmstrips Received	0	9
12. Other Materials Received	0	128
BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:		
13. Number of Persons Targeted	8,000	
14. Number of Catalogs Distributed	1,907	
15. Number of Materials Circulated	952	
16. Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	319	
FILM SERVICE:		
17. Number of Film Showings	34,229	
18. Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	1,177,918	
SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:		
19. Number of 8mm Films Circulated	0	
20. Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Circuit Collections	0	
21. Number of Materials Circulated To Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	0	
22. Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	0	
SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:		
23. Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System (*does not include film viewers*)	0	

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS		MRC LIBRARY
24.	Number of Workshops	21
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	420
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	2,265
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	316
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	234
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	3,091
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	2,419
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	0
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	86,656
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	2,457
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	20,740

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 3(i)
FFY 1979
Sub-Grant

Evaluation Report
Lubbock City-County Library
System Services

The Administration, Consulting and Continuing Education Program fulfills the administrative responsibilities of the system including personnel management and the budgeting, planning, evaluation, and fiscal management of system programs. The system office provides technical assistance to 30 librarians, their trustees, and governing officials in the areas of library administration, collection development, adult and children's services, professional responsibilities and community relations through business/planning meetings, workshops, onsite visits, acquisition and circulation of professional librarianship materials, and the publication of informational bulletins and a bi-monthly newsletter.

Through a contract with a public relations firm, the Publicity and Public Relations Program will provide brochures, bookmarks, flyers, and posters promoting system services and general library services.

The Collection Development Program will allow member libraries several alternatives in strengthening local library collections including (1) subscriptions to professional library journals; (2) access to high demand paperback and hardback books; (3) acquisition of adult non-fiction materials ordered through the system office (purchases are channeled through the system office and placed with a wholesaler to obtain the highest discount); and (4) book rental plans. An incentive for increasing local materials budgets included in the formula for apportioning collection development funds.

The 16mm Film Circuit will aid member libraries in responding to the informational, educational, cultural and recreational needs of their communities. The program supplies member libraries with films and projection equipment that they do not have, might not expect to purchase, or that would supplement their existing materials. Assistance is provided in adapting film programming ideas to individual libraries, and in encouraging the use of films by groups through publicity and by libraries through informal continuing education of library staffs. Film selection is consistent with the selection of other materials by the public library. Emphasis is placed upon films of adult popular interest; informational/instructional films such as those in the areas of health, safety, and handicrafts; and outstanding documentaries or fictionalizations of historical and current developments. Original, creative films, and those adapted from notable children's literature, that are most enlightening for preschool age children will also receive special amphasis. During FY 1979, approximately 110 films will be added to the collection (bringing the total to 635), with an expected viewing audience of 150,000. System member libraries will have access to the collection through film packets which will be circulated to the libraries on a monthly rotational basis. A spot-booking collection of popular, special interest and seasonal films will also be available at the system office. The annual film catalog will also be produced and distributed.

Two system member libraries that did not receive the film equipment that was purchased by the system for other member libraries in an earlier allocation will receive such equipment in SFY 1979.
Total Cost:

The Sound Filmstrip Program will provide individuals and small groups with audio-visual materials in accordance with their informational and recreational needs and will encourage among libraries the awareness of filmstrips as a medium able to be produced by public libraries for the unique interests of their communities.

The system will place emphasis on sound filmstrips in cassette format. Silent filmstrips will be selected if their quality and possible use (by the deaf or hearing-impaired) warrant it.

The filmstrip program will be re-organized in FY 1979 to place stronger emphasis on children's services. All adult filmstrips will be pulled from the packets and placed in a spot-booking collection housed at the system office. Filmstrip purchases during the year will be for children's materials which will be placed in the packets to rotate bi-monthly. Approximately 200 filmstrips will be purchased during the year (bringing the total collection to 407 filmstrips) for a projected circulation rate of 7,500. A filmstrip catalog will be prepared and distributed.

Filmstrip equipment will be purchased for the two system libraries that have not received equipment from the system.
Total Cost:

The Books-by-Mail Program will provide 4,849 residents of five counties without library service with access through the mail to a collection of 4,000 paperback books. Descriptive catalogs of the book collection will be mailed to both rural and post office boxholders in these counties, with additional copies distributed at deposit stations. In June and December the book collection will be updated with new titles, at which time supplemental catalogs will be mailed. The system will contract with a commercial firm to provide the materials and supplies for the program. The system coordinator will work closely with the officials of the unserved counties to keep them informed of the program and to promote the development of library service within the unserved counties.
Total Cost:

The Young Adult Book Circuit will establish a yound adult paperback book circuit which will rotate between system member libraries every 3 months. The circuit will consist of 25 packets containing 50 young adult titles, each representing a balance between fiction and non-fiction. Support materials such as posters and bookmarks will be produced through the publicity program and provided with each packet. Specific objectives of the circuit include: (1) purchase of 1,875 young adult paperback books and (2) circulation of 12,500 books to residents of system member library communities.
Total Cost:

Findings (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

In the Administration, Consulting and Continuing Education Program the positive benefits of having a second consultant were quite evident. The addition of this consultant has evened the work flow distribution and responsibilities of system programs. Evidence of the extensive participation in the planning of system programs by librarians, lay representatives and advisory council members was seen in the number of business planning meetings held (110). Committees on Audio-visual services, Continuing Education and Future Programming met and a Film Showcase was held again this year. At system meetings topics of discussion included revisions to the Library Systems Act, revision of the system Long-Range Plan, continuing in-house film previewing and approval of the 1980 Plan of Service and Budget.

During FY 1979 283 people were reached through in person consultations, representing a 100% increase over SFY 1978. Technical assistance by mail and by phone also substantially increased. "It is obvious that there is a good deal of communication between the system staff and the member libraries."

The system presented six workshops during FY 1979 in areas of film projector maintenance solar energy, reference work, conducting summer reading club programs, and story telling. In addition, the Abilene, Amarillo, El Paso and Lubbock systems sponsored the West Texas Regional Basic Library Skills Institute. The institute, held at Fort Davis, in April, was attended by 11 librarians from the West Texas Library System. Based on the participants very favorable responses, the same four systems will join together again sponsoring a basic library management institute in SFY 1980.

Twelve units of public relations materials were produced in the Publicity and Public Relations Program. A new system logo was designed which meant an update modern look to the system newsletter, stationery, bookplates and nametags. Bibliographies, audio-visual catalogs and support materials for the Young Adult Book Circuit (including posters & bookmarks) were designed and produced. A news release for those who attended the Basic Library Skills Institute from the system was written and circulated. Posters aimed at drawing more patrons to Interlibrary Loan services were produced and distributed.

Bibliographies and selection lists were prepared as aids to librarians ordering materials in the Collection Development Program. Also, technical assistance was provided in the areas of collection evaluation, selection, acquisition, cataloging, and weeding . Published by the system was a directory of Lubbock bookstores completes complete with discount information.

The success of the 16mm Film Circuit continued to exceed expectations in number of showings and number of viewers. Thirty film packets circulate (16 films per packet) on a regular basis with the spot booking collection consisting of 338 films. In January the annual catalog was distributed with supplemental listings appearing monthly in the system newsletter.

In February a major change took place in the Sound Filmstrip Program. Each packet now contains approx. 10 juvenile titles and no adult materials. The circulation of 1,254 filmstrips fell far short of the anticipated goal of 7,500, but circulation did increase through the year.

The average monthly circulation for the Books-by-Mail Program for this year was 685, which is a decline from last year of 726/month. In August especially,

use of the program declined since it was known that the program would not be continued through SFY 1980. "It was not an easy decision to drop this program and the system can look with pride to the service offered the residents of the unserved counties of the West Texas Library System..." Residents of these counties will have the services of a new Unserved Counties Program in SFY 1980.

The Young Adult Book Circuit became operational in February and since that time has circulated 5,406 paperbacks (901 average circulation per month). Twenty-five packets of approximately 50 fiction & non-fiction titles rotate among system member libraries every three months.

Evaluation & expenditure reports were handed in on time and good order from this sub-grantee.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
WEST TEXAS LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:

1.	Number of Books Received	5,321
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	126
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	0
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	27
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	0
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	0
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	6,464
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	0
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	220
12.	Other Materials Received	0

BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:

13.	Number of Persons Targeted	4,849
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	5,702
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	8,225
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	2,526

FILM SERVICE:

17.	Number of Film Showings	10,480
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	317,324

SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:

19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	0
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Circuit Collections	5,406
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing.	0
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	1,254

SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:

23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System *(does not include film viewers)*	19,555

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	6
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	134
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	757
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	110
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	283
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	378
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	546
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	102
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	165
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	596
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	2,310

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 3(j)
FFY 1979
Sub-Grantee

San Antonio Public Library
Evaluation Report
System Services

The Professional, Administrative and Consultation Program provides continued funding for consultations, reference and professional services for all libraries in the San Antonio Area Library System. The professional and office staffs are based at the San Antonio Major Resource Center. Each system library will be visited quarterly for on-site consultations. These quarterly consultations, special visits and services provided in the systems office will result in 500 personal contacts. Telephone service will increase the professional contacts to 1,316. A monthly newsletter detailing system activities and professional information will also be continued.

The Continuing Education Program will allow the consulting team to provide educational opportunities through workshops to evaluate and assist system libraries. Workshops will be presented quarterly by the system staff, local librarians, and professionals in the field. Topics are established by agreement among the system librarians on areas of relevance to their operation. Thirty persons are expected to attend each workshop. Printed materials will be produced and distributed, and library materials will be selected for purchase when relevant to the particular workshop. Subscriptions to journals in the field of library science will be purchased for each system library to provide reviewing tools for books selection as well as sources for keeping abreast of developments in the library field.

The Film Circuit Program will continue the film circuit in order to provide improved library services in the system libraries. The materials added will be of high quality for maximum patron utilization in the system. Through the film circuit, 16mm films, which would be inaccessible if each library had to purchase its own, will be provided to member libraries on a rotating basis. The 16mm films for the in-house collection will be selected by the system staff with in-put from system librarians. A special effort will be made to purchase more children's films for the in-house collection. Catalogs listing and describing the circuit and in-house films will be prepared and distributed. Two 16mm film projectors and a film inspection machine will be purchased.

The Media Development Program will provide continued media services in the system libraries. The materials added will be of high quality for maximum patron utilization in the system libraries. An in-house filmstrip collection will be established at the request of the system librarians providing for spot bookings. Record players with listening stations will be provided. Most of the system libraries have record collections and many of the filmstrip and slide kits are available with records. A catalog listing and describing the in-house filmstrips will be prepared and distributed.

The Collection Development and Enrichment Program will strengthen the resources of all member libraries, including the Major Resource Center, through the purchase of library materials. Strengthening the collection of the Major Resource Center will allow the interlibrary loan department to fill a higher percentage of the requests originating within the region. Specific efforts will be made to offer guidance in the purchase of materials in order to fulfill the federal priorities for disadvantaged and basic education materials, as well as to develop well-rounded library collections.

The Books-by-Mail Program provides public library service to Real County, currently the only unserved county in the region. Approximately 850 post office boxholders in the county will be contacted. Materials will be purchased and catalogs will be distributed. Particular emphasis will be given to carrying on any extensive publicity campaign to encourage a greater number of the residents to use the program.

The Public Relations Program will provide a wide range of publicity materials for the system member libraries. One aspect of the program will be a continuation of the Speaker's Bureau from SFY 1978 since this was basically a public relations program itself. In addition, news releases will be prepared as well as posters, signs, and individually tailored booklists, flyers, bookmarks, and bibliographies. One system wide publicity campaign to promote the system as a whole will be held each quarter.

Findings (Please note: Total Yearly Statistics for all programs are given immediately following this section.)

In the Professional, Administration and Consultation Program major changes occurred in the first six months in staffing (all three members of the professional staff joined the staff in the last six months of the fiscal year). For four of the six months there were only two librarians of staff instead of the budgeted three.

The annual meeting of lay representatives was held in September and new advisory council members were elected. Two planning meetings were held in February and March where changes in the focus of several programs were proposed.

> A questionnair listing the proposals generated at both meetings was drawn up and distributed by the system staff which enabled each of the librarians to express opinions on all issues raised at both planning meetings. It was suggested by the librarians that the multi-county meetings which take place during the second quarter of each year address the subject of system planning also, thus giving libraries in each of the two geographical areas an opportunity to discuss regional priorities before the system-wide planning meeting.

There has been interest in forming a third multi-county group that would include libraries in the western part of the region (these libraries are presently considered a part of the Brush Country Multi-County group), but these librarians have not been active in the group due to the distance involved in traveling to the meetings. "The system office will not take

an active role in organizing a third group since the multi-county groups function independently." The system, however has offered to provide advisory assistance.

All locally determined objectives in this program were met with the exception of the number of newsletters produced (no newsletter was published in June since the staff was dealing with the bulk of book orders at that time).

Improvements were made in making consultant visits. Each consultant now prepares an agenda and mails a copy to the library approximately a week before the on-site visit. "We feel this preparation allows us to make better use of the time spent on consulting visits. The agenda also serves as a report form, which is circulated to other consultants after the visit and filed in that particular library's file." The system office also began scheduling office visits at least two months in advance which gives the libraries time to have the consultant meet with board members or local governing authorities.

In the Continuing Education Program the system met its objective to present four workshops on topics such as Texana and Texas history; Business, Science and Technology Reference; and Children's Materials. The system Collection Development Consultant prepared extensive selection lists for use in selecting workshop related materials; however most libraries also used them in selecting Collection Development materials.

Professional journals were again purchased for each of the system libraries, using the services of a subscription agent with a slight delay in starting the program being the only problem of any significance.

The locally determined objective of providing 90 subscriptions to libraries was not met (78 subscriptions were provided) only because some of the librarians did not renew subscriptions for SFY 1979.

The Film Circuit, as in other systems; continued to be the most popular of the system programs. A film circuit catalog was published in September, 1978, and 110 copies had been distributed by the first six months of the program.

As in previous years, equipment belonging to the San Antonio Public Library is used to inspect films as they come in from the circuit (1521 film inspections took place this year). The major problem encountered in the circuit is with damaged films; however, the problem was alleviated somewhat with the purchase of new titles (more than anticipated); consulting with librarians on a one-to-one basis to determine reasons for film damage and ways to lessen it. There were also problems in repairing films and getting them back on the circuit in a reasonable length of time. This problem is partially due to inadequate staffing. "Temporary student help has been relied on in previous years, but this year there was only one student assigned to the system office for 12 hours per week. There is a need for a half-time clerical assistant to assist in this area.

The system was not able to produce either a new circuit catalog or a new in-house catalog before the end of the year.

The Media Development Program gave libraries the opportunity to purchase record players, cassett tape players or 8-track tape players. Also, a total of 86 in-house kits were purchased and established as an in-house collection for spot bookings. From this program the San Antonio Public Library received 355 filmstrips.

Because this program was funded chiefly with federal funding (received later in the fiscal year) no circulation statistics were available.

As in previous years the bulk of funds in the Correction Development and Enrichment Program was spent with one jobber. New procedures were instituted during the last half of 1979 which tremendously complicated this program. Instead of materials being shipped directly to each of the 34 member libraries, by the jobber (as had been the procedure in the past), materials were shipped directly to the system office where they were checked against invoices and original orders and then either re-shipped to the system libraries or taken in conjunction with a consulting visit.

From the beginning of May to the end of August, 1,093 separate shipments of books were received at the system office with most shipments containing less than ten books. "This created a serious backlog of work, since each of the shipments took an average of 15 minutes to process. The bulk of this work had to be absorbed by regular professional staff, so routine duties were delayed." With the approval of the MRC Director it was decided to return to the original process of sending materials directly to the MRC in SFY 1980.

The first half of the Books-by-Mail Program in SFY 1979 were actually the last two quarters of the American Companies' (the contractor for the program) mail a book cycle. Supplemental catalogs were mailed out in September and December and new books were added to the Books-by-Mail Collection in the same month. One problem was encountered in paying the company for the December catalogs and books. Funds were budgeted in the FY 1978 budget but the materials were not received until after the November 30 deadline for payment. Therefore, these materials had to be paid for out of FY 1979 funds.

As in previous years there has been heavy use of a small percentage of the collection and so the system purchased replacement copies of heavily used titles from local sources.

Circulation declined from 1978 during the first six months of the program but circulation raised dramatically after new materials, new catalogs and new publicity flyers were sent to rural box holders.

The Publicity and Public Relations Program is new to this system this year even though it incorporated the Speaker's Bureau which is a carryover program from previous years. The Speaker's phase of the program was used mainly by smaller libraries whose patrons were able to hear the director of the Institute of Texan Cultures, the head of Trinity University's Department of Gerontalogy, a local meteorologist, an expert on Texas history and a speaker on the political and economic climate of the People's Republic of China. In all 38 programs were presented with 2,225 persons attending.

Production of printed publicity material was attempted in the first half of the year using designs produced by system staff and librarians and printed at the city printing facility. This, however, did not prove to be a successful approach because of lack of talent and expertise and low quality of materials produced.

A contract was then arranged with a professional advertising agency to produce printed material and radio spots. This publicity, to be released in early SFY 1980 will focus on the Interlibrary Loan and the 16mm Film Circuit.

Documentation for this sub-grantee was submitted on time and in good order.

TOTAL YEARLY STATISTICS
SAN ANTONIO AREA LIBRARY SYSTEM

MATERIALS ACQUISITION INFORMATION:		
1.	Number of Books Received	20,450
2.	Number of 16mm Films Received	137
3.	Number of 8mm Films Received	21
4.	Number of Periodical Subscriptions Received	73
5.	Number of Cassettes Received	0
6.	Number of Art Prints Received	0
7.	Number of Video Tapes Received	0
8.	Number of 16mm Films Leased	0
9.	Number of Books Leased Commercially	0
10.	Estimated Pieces of Microform Received	4,386
11.	Number of Filmstrips Received	441
12.	Other Materials Received	1
BOOKS-BY-MAIL PROGRAM:		
13.	Number of Persons Targeted	0
14.	Number of Catalogs Distributed	3,477
15.	Number of Materials Circulated	1,568
16.	Number of Materials Purchased for Circulation to Patrons	1,457
FILM SERVICE:		
17.	Number of Film Showings	14,994
18.	Number of Persons Attending Film Showings	531,988
SYSTEM CIRCULATIONS:		
19.	Number of 8mm Films Circulated	0
20.	Number of Books Circulated to Residents From Extension Loan, Rotating, and Circuit Collections	0
21.	Number of Materials Circulated to Residents Through Reciprocal Borrowing	0
22.	Number of Non-Print Materials (i.e. cassettes, filmstrips, art prints) Circulated to Residents	0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMING:		
23.	Number of Persons Attending Special Programs Sponsored by the System (*does not include film viewers*)	1,050

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LIBRARIANS, TRUSTEES, PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS

24.	Number of Workshops Held	4
25.	Number of Persons Attending Workshops	123
26.	Number of Student Hours (*number of persons attending x number of workshop hours*)	512
27.	Number of Persons Attending System/Business Planning Meetings	104
28.	Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance During Personal Consultations	435
29.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Mail	1,250
30.	Number of Persons Receiving Information by Telephone	1,774
31.	Number of Professional Librarianship Collection Materials Circulated from the System Office	2
32.	Number of Pieces of Publicity Distributed	51,538
33.	Number of System Newsletters Distributed	936
34.	Number of Other Informational Materials Distributed (*does not include items in #29, 31, 32, and 33*)	1,430

Network Development

Project Description

See LSCA Annual Program FFY 1979, pp. 59-62.

Findings

The Texas State Library Communications Network exceeded the overall objective of filling 107,000 interlibrary loan requests in 1979. 108,369 requests were filled, an increase of 15% over the previous year. Actual requests processed rose from 110,194 in 1978 to 127,140 in 1979, a 15% increase.

The total number of interlibrary loan transactions rose only 6%, from 174,936 to 184,921 while the fill rate relative to transactions rose 5%, from 54 to 59%.

These figures indicate that more requests were filled on the first or second referral than has been the case previously. This more efficient use of the interlibrary loan process is probably a result of improved resource sharing through OCLC.

The trend toward a lowered rate of increase in interlibrary loan requests which began in 1978 continued in 1979. While this levelling of ILL activity may be related to improved local library collections, it should be investigated and any barriers to interlibrary borrowing identified.

Publication of the 21st edition of the Texas Numeric Register brought the number of holdings to 5,281,081 representing 1,503,919 unique titles.

A study to determine the staffing needs in interlibrary loan referral centers using teletype was undertaken in the fall of 1978 and was completed early in 1979. When the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem became operational in April 1979, the tasks performed to transmit requests by OCLC were timed and compared with equivalent tasks identified in the study. Labor needs for an OCLC network were determined to be the same or slightly lower than for TWX. A study of the cost of OCLC transmissions vs. TWX indicated that the cost would be approximately the same. The number of locations available via OCLC was higher than the number that could be reached by TWX.

In May 1979 the decision was made to change from teletype to computer communications by installing an OCLC terminal and printer in each of the ten Major Resource Library interlibrary loan referral centers before the end of the fiscal year. The transition was made in the summer of 1979 and by August 15 all ILL referrals were being made by means of the OCLC ILL subsystem.

In April, the first step toward decentralization of the network structure was taken and TSLCN headquarters ceased acting as the switching center for requests to Texas academic libraries. The conversion to OCLC, with its automatic referral capability, completed the decentralization and resulted in the reduction of headquarters staff by four full-time equivalent positions.

By the end of the year, headquarters functions were limited to management and training, back-up reference, "last resort" title referrals, and processing requests from Texas state agencies. No new services were added, but reference back-up was improved by the addition of online database searching capabilities.

Instructions for using the OCLC ILL subsystem were written and will serve as the basis for a new operations manual to be published in the next fiscal year.

When a study of input to the Texas Numeric Register showed that 90% of the titles were obtained from holdings in OCLC, the decision was made to close the TNR with a final edition to be published early in 1980. The TNR will continue, however, to be a major resource sharing tool for titles published before 1978.

On September 1, 1978 interlibrary loan referral services were offered for the first time to special, two-year, and four-year academic libraries in the MRC service areas. In the first year of this service policy change, 2.4% of the transactions handled by TSLCN came from these three types of libraries.

Texas State Library Communications Network Interlibrary Loan Activity SFY 1979
Major Resource Center (MRC)* Interlibrary Loan Referral Center Activity
September 1978-August 1979

Requests from Service Area	ABI	AMA	AUS	COC	DPL	EPL	FTW	HOU	LBK	SAPL	TOTAL
Received From Public Libraries	4,561	4,229	12,048	7,580	12,625	1,621	9,564	17,698	3,235	13,181	86,342
Requests Received From Special, 2-Year, and 4-Year Academic Libraries	339	52	210	166	1,448	6	284	1,121	28	848	4,502
Filled by MRC	2,962 60%	2,668 62%	6,561 53%	3,522 46%	8,653 62%	932 57%	5,526 56%	12,422 66%	1,573 48%	8,737 62%	53,556 59%
Filled by Referral To TIE University	430 9%	329 8%	715 6%	811 10%	1,027 7%	190 12%	985 10%	1,544 8%	362 11%	1,600 11%	7,993 9%
Filled by Referral To Other MRCs	633 13%	572 13%	2,908 24%	1,700 22%	1,266 9%	182 11%	1,453 15%	1,659 9%	696 21%	2,343 17%	13,412 15%
Filled by Referral To Louisiana Libraries	5 0%	1 0%	21 0%	39 1%	108 1%	7 0%	87 1%	186 1%	22 1%	8 0%	484 1%
Filled by Referral To Libraries Other Than MRC, TIE University or Louisiana	92 2%	85 2%	203 2%	109 1%	402 3%	29 2%	211 2%	42 0%	35 1%	28 0%	1,236 1%
Referred To and Filled Through TSL	163 3%	299 7%	828 7%	615 8%	1,178 8%	137 9%	522 5%	581 3%	276 9%	379 3%	4,978 5%
Total Fills Fill Rate	4,285 87%	3,954 92%	11,236 92%	6,796 88%	12,634 90%	1,477 91%	8,784 89%	16,434 87%	2,964 91%	13,095 93%	81,659 90%

* Major Resource Center Libraries are: Abilene (ABI), Amarillo (AMA), Austin (AUS), Corpus Christi (COC), Dallas (DAL), El Paso (EPL), Ft. Worth (FTW), Houston (HOU), Lubbock (LBK), and San Antonio (SAPL).

MRC Project Reports

Individual project reports will not follow the 31-14 forms for each MRC. All pertinent information in regard to these projects is included in this project overview and specific data for each MRC interlibrary loan operation is appended.

Texas State Library Communications Network Interlibrary Loan Activity SFY 1979
Major Resource Center (MRC)* Interlibrary Loan Referral Center Activity
September 1978-August 1979

	ABI	AMA	AUS	COC	DPL	EPL	FTW	HOU	LBK	SAPL	TOTAL
Requests from MRCs' Own Users	1,305	1,811	2,758	2,134	3,369	1,752	1,865	3,475	1,338	3,392	23,199
Filled by MRC	24	0	10	1	70	91	5	123	33	0	357
	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	0%	4%	2%	0%	2%
Filled by Referral To TIE Universities	146	299	474	332	720	319	439	1,177	158	638	4,702
	11%	17%	17%	16%	22%	18%	23%	34%	12%	19%	20%
Filled by Referral To Other MRCs	139	579	1,262	480	346	478	359	825	314	781	5,563
	11%	32%	46%	22%	10%	27%	19%	24%	23%	23%	24%
Filled by Referral To Louisiana Libraries	3	8	10	19	44	18	17	87	15	9	230
	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Filled by Referral To Libraries Other than MRC, TIE University or Louisiana	765	347	156	512	1,005	343	532	436	517	1,366	5,979
	58%	19%	6%	24%	30%	20%	29%	13%	39%	40%	26%
Referred To and Filled Through TSL	152	298	813	594	1,122	136	180	570	276	352	4,827
	12%	17%	30%	28%	33%	8%	10%	16%	21%	11%	21%
Total Fills	1,229	1,531	2,725	1,938	3,307	1,385	1,532	3,218	1,313	3,146	21,658
Fill Rate	94%	85%	99%	91%	98%	79%	82%	93%	98%	93%	94%

* Major Resource Center Libraries are: Abilene (ABI), Amarillo (AMA), Austin (AUS), Corpus Christi (COC), Dallas (DAL), El Paso (EPL), Ft. Worth (FTW), Houston (HOU), Lubbock (LBK), and San Antonio (SAPL).

Texas State Library Communications Network Interlibrary Loan Costs SFY 1979
Major Resource Center (MRC)* Interlibrary Loan Referral Center and Headquarters Costs
September 1978-August 1979

	ABI	AMA	AUS	COC	DPL	EPL	FTW	HOU	LBK	SAPL	HQ	TOTAL
Total Transactions	10,628	9,626	22,034	13,409	26,818	9,066	18,270	28,751	10,144	20,347	15,828	184,921
Cost Per Transaction	$3.18	$3.69	$3.62	$6.15	$3.38	$4.48	$3.50	$4.52	$3.61	$2.69	$6.57	$4.07
Total Fills	6,368	5,797	9,354	7,052	16,492	4,767	10,813	18,511	5,203	13,230	10,782	108,369
Cost Per Fill	$5.30	$6.13	$8.54	$11.69	$5.50	$8.53	$5.91	$7.03	$7.04	$4.13	$9.64	$6.94

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* Major Resource Center Libraries are: Abilene (ABI), Amarillo (AMA), Austin (AUS), Corpus Christi (COC), Dallas (DPL), El Paso (EPL), Ft. Worth (FTW), Houston (HOU), Lubbock (LBK), and San Antonio (SAPL).

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK INTERLIBRARY LOAN ACTIVITY

1977-78 and 1978-79

Interlibrary Loan Requests Received	SFY 1978	SFY 1979
By Type of Library: Public	99,423 (90%)	109,541 (86%)
2-Year Academic	0 (0%)	808 (1%)
4-Year Academic	3,811 (4%)	4,589 (4%)
Special	2,072 (2%)	3,297 (3%)
State Agencies	1,311 (1%)	1,888 (1%)
Louisiana	1,375 (1%)	1,587 (1%)
Other	2,302 (2%)	5,430 (4%)
TOTAL	110,294 (100%)	127,140 (100%)

Interlibrary Loan Requests Filled	SFY 1978	SFY 1979
By Type of Library: Public	73,073 (77%)	78,292 (72%)
4-Year Academic	12,800 (14%)	16,296 (15%)
Texas State Library	2,283 (2%)	2,486 (2%)
Louisiana	804 (1%)	1,104 (1%)
Other	5,359 (6%)	10,191 (10%)
TOTAL	94,319 (100%)	108,369 (100%)
Fill Rate	86%	85%

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY
Title I, Project 5
FFY 1979
Final Report

Library Services for the Blind and Other Physically Handicapped Persons

Project Description

See LSCA Annual Program, FFY 1979, pp. 63-66.

Findings

We were very successful in meeting the objectives of the project. For four of the five major objectives, we significantly exceeded the projections.

The first objective was to acquire 90 non-commercial titles, and our actual acquisitions were 177. Our performance in this area was far greater than our expectations for the second straight year. The most important reason for our success was simply increased production by both our own volunteer recording studio and the studio in Midland which records for us. In addition, we acquired 5 book titles and 25 magazine issues from other states, and we had not considered these out-of-state acquisitions in our projection for FFY 79. Our overall performance was 96.7% over our objective.

Our second objective was to purchase 2,594 commercial volumes, and we actually purchased 2,978 volumes. Although we were 14.8% over our objective, we were somewhat disappointed in the way we achieved the objective. We had intended to meet our objective by purchasing almost exclusively large print books, which we desperately needed. Because of severe space problems, however, we were forced to spend almost half of our book budget on mobile shelving. As a result we were able to purchase only 698 volumes of large print books. The remainder of our large print acquisitions was 2,280 issues of large print magazines. In our objective for the year, we actually had neglected to even consider large print magazines, which we had routinely purchased for several years. We did intend to purchase the magazines; we simply had failed to include the magazines in our objective. Our intended objective for the year, therefore, was to purchase almost 2,600 large print books plus a sizable number of large print magazines. For this reason, the fact that we exceeded our stated objective was still a disappointment, because we were 73% below what we actually intended to do.

The third objective was to circulate an average of 40 volumes per active reader per year. Part of our circulation statistics come from the Library of Congress, and were not available at the time of this report, but we estimate that we were about 3% below our objective. We do not feel that this variation is significant, and in general, we were pleased with our performance.

The fourth objective was to achieve an average of 4 contacts per active reader per year. This objective was to be met through telephone contacts, personal contacts, correspondence, and mass mailings such as newletters. Our actual average for the year was 4.6, or 15% over our objective.

The fifth and last objective was to reach and serve 5,400 new patrons. By using public service announcements, holding workshops in the public library systems, exhibiting at meetings, and sending written information to professionals working with the handicapped, we were able to reach 6,159 new patrons, or 14.1% more than our objective.

Centralized Acquisitions for State Institutions

Project Description

See: LSCA Annual Program, FFY 1979, pp. 68-71.

Findings

This project operated smoothly. Twenty-nine institutions completed program statements and surveys. This was an increase of 60% over the number of institutions which submitted surveys and statements the previous year. Only five institutions did not submit a survey and statement to apply for this program.

Of those institutions which submitted surveys, three institutions, Big Spring State Hospital, Corsicana State Home, and the Waco State Home, later indicated that they would not participate in the program. The Corsicana institution indicated that their library was only a corner of books in the resource center and that they had no room for additional materials. The Waco State Home was aware that their institution would be closing at the end of the fiscal year. Other than these facilities, only one other, the Corpus Christi State School, did not order materials. This may be due to staff illness and turnover.

The completed surveys were analyzed, indicating a tremendous institutional need in the areas of personnel and materials. Analysis of the survey was included in the 1980 - 1984 Long Range Plan.

Because the following information is based upon on-hand invoices, these statistics only reflect materials which were ordered. Later cancellations will affect these totals. A total of 5,272 books (1,698 different titles) were ordered. 1,053 audiovisual units were ordered (303 titles). To date 87 volumes (36 titles) and 105 audiovisual units (5 titles) have been cancelled.

Institutions ordered a total of 73 periodical titles, with a total of 77 copies. Of these 2 titles and 2 copies were cancelled.

Of the total $37,644 available for ordering library materials, only $1,669 remained unencumbered on September 30, 1979. This represents less than 4.5% of the total.

A meeting was held at the State Library on April 3, 1979 for institution librarians. In addition to a discussion of this program, information and procedures were shared among the librarians. Comments at this meeting indicated no problems and high praise for the philosophy and operation of this program.

It is believed that the addition of the basic allocation of $250 to the 1979 program was the main reason for the dramatic increase in the number of participating institutions. In previous years, when the allocation was strictly a percentage of the local expenditure for materials, those institutions which spent little or nothing on materials had no incentive to apply. This aspect of the program will continue in the 1980 program.

Interest in this program was also generated by the issuance of rules governing client libraries in Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation institutions by the department's commissioner. Although the rules have not been fully implemented, they generated increased participation and awareness of the program.

A continuing problem in the administration of this program is the constitutionally mandated bid procedure for audiovisual materials. There seems to be no way to alleviate this problem.

Texas Summer Reading Club

Project Description

See LSCA Annual Program, FFY 1979, pp. 85-87.

Findings

This year added two more major resource centers to the list of the participants. With the inclusion of Houston and Austin in the program, the 1979 program saw a tremendous increase in the number of materials processed. Comparisons with the 1978 program are given below.

	Orders Processed	Posters	Mobiles	Reading Logs	Bookmarks	Certificates
1979	644	5,071	2,208	247,215	576,955	146,123
1978	533	5,479	N/A	157,139	196,926	98,756

It should be noted that two posters were available with the 1978 program and only one with the 1979 program. Moreover, mobiles were offered for the first time in 1978.

A children's workshop was also offered this year and was attended by 454 people. Shirley Lukenbill of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Texas and author of the 1979 manual, presented ideas on developing and implementing a Summer Reading Club program. The Folk-tellers, nationally known storytellers, gave information and presentations on the art of telling stories. The workshops were held in seven locations in the state and were enthusiastically received.

The major weakness of the program during the past few years has been the late mailing date of materials. The timetable for printing the 1979 materials was revised such that items were mailed in mid-March, which was adequate time for most libraries to plan and publicize their summer program.

Overall, the "In Search of Texas Treasures" program was well received. The quality of the materials has improved greatly over the past several years, thus resulting in increasingly favorable response to the program. The only change recommended for future programs is the deletion of the word "summer" from the program title. This would allow the libraries to use the materials in the spring, winter, and fall, as well as the summer.

Statewide Video Project

Project Description

See LSCA Annual Program, FFY 1979, pp. 89-92.

Findings

FFY 1979 provided the first full year of information on the Video Project. During this year 33 public libraries had packets of 25 videocassettes for use in in-house programming or for loan to patrons. At the same time, additional programs could be acquired from over 400 titles in the On-Spot Collection housed at the State Library.

In January, academic institutions and state agencies were offered access to the On-Spot Collection. By the end of FFY 1979, 79 such institutions and agencies were given borrowing privileges for the On-Spot Collection.

Statistically, the project met its goals for number of viewers during the year. There were 76,418 viewers; the projection was 52,992 viewers. Over 44,000 of the viewers saw materials from the packets housed at the participating public libraries.

Much has been learned about the users of video. Children and young adults comprise the largest user groups. The medium has not been successful with senior citizens.

The greatest strength of the program is the variety of materials available and the two delivery systems. Materials cover a broad range of subject areas and include many highly acclaimed series, such as the "Six Wives of Henry VIII" and "America." Public libraries have materials readily accessible because of the in-house packets. The academic institutions and agencies have been very positive about the quality of programs available. Ease in booking is also a plus, as libraries can call collect and receive immediate response on booking dates.

Weaknesses of the project include lack of publicity, poor communication and possibly the format. Publicity efforts by some of the libraries are excellent, by others they are non-existent. Without publicity, patrons are not aware of the availability of video programs. The libraries are also not familiar with activities at other participating libraries, as this year there was no method for them to exchange ideas. Finally, many patrons now have 1/2" video players. The videocassettes offered by the State Library are 3/4", therefore, many patrons cannot use the programs for viewing in their homes. Several libraries have commented that they would like to be able to provide 1/2" programs.

Overall, libraries participating in the project seem pleased with the service. In the future, plans for offering 1/2" programs, providing publicity, and facilitating communication among libraries should be designed and implemented.

Texas Library Association

Statewide Public Information Project

Project Description

See LSCA Annual Program, FFY 1979, pp. 94 - 98.

Findings

Problems with the Statewide Public Information Project as administered by Texas Library Association have been noted in the following areas:

- Neither interim nor final expenditure reports have been received to date. The one evaluation report filed was inadequate.

- One of the most potentially valuable aspects of administration through TLA has been negated in that the TLA Ad Hoc Public Relations Committee has hardly been utilized. Communications with the committee members by the Committee chair have been inadequate; attendance at the July 27, 1979 meeting included only four of the seven members. No TLA Executive Board liaison was present at that meeting, and coordination with public relations programs in Systems and local libraries appears weak.

- TLA is not funding the project systematically. While no match has been required, the unpredictable financial support from the Association has been disconcerting. Since LSCA Title I funds are primarily for public libraries, it has been the Texas State Library's interpretation that while generic promotional items for libraries in general are permissible, products specifically for non-public libraries are not. Continuing dialogue in the Association on the needs of other types of libraries for assistance would suggest that TLA funds might be used in such efforts.

- The distribution system for the public relations products to the media should be reexamined in terms of adequacy and reliability. In the past, regional public library System Coordinators have been expected to perform this function, which may in some cases be unrealistic in view of heavy work commitments and involvement in their own public relations programs.

Since at this writing, no products have been displayed or described in reports, it is not possible to assess the outcome of the project.

Texas State law now requires that bids be taken on contracts of this magnitude and nature. Specifications have been drafted and $20,000 budgeted from FFY 1979 funds to be carried over for expenditure in FFY 1980. A public relations firm will be selected in the near future. The Ad Hoc Public Relation Committee will meet to review bid specifications and provide other advice to staff on this project.

Continuing Education and Consulting

Project Description

See LSCA Annual Program, FFY 1979, pp. 100-102.

Findings

During FFY 1979, twenty-nine workshops were sponsored by the Continuing Education and Consulting Department on a variety of library related topics. Southeastern Library Association invited the State Library to co-sponsor Solar Energy Workshops throughout Texas. Workshops were held in 14 different locations with an attendance of 622. A two day planning session involving twenty leaders in the energy field was held in Austin. As a result of this meeting, a long range plan for sharing energy information was published, Report of A Planning Conference For Solar Technology Information Transfer.

Story telling and the 1979 Texas Summer Reading Club were the topics for seven Children's Workshops. Two nationally respected story tellers created renewed interest in the art of story telling for 454 librarians. The Media Consultant conducted three audio-visual training sessions and an audio-visual maintenance and repair workshop.

Southwestern Library Association/Continuing Education for Librarians' Project conducted a specialized Advanced Training the Trainers Workshop and three Data Base Reference workshops for 336 practicing librarians. The CELS Project provided 4,681 student workshop hours which exceeded the projected objective of 3,000. Although the CELS Project has been recognized as a successful continuing education program, the resignation of the CELS Coordinator influenced a change in the direction and emphasis of the CELS Project. The Texas State Library, however, will continue to contract with the Association for appropriate workshops when they become available.

Including the Texas Conference on Library and Information Services, as well as other institutes and training sessions, the Continuing Education Project provided 11,293 student workshop hours. The number of student workshop hours exceeded the original objective of 5,500. The objective was revised to 11,500 in order to include the Texas Conference on Library and Information Services and requests for additional workshops. With the increased workload the video workshops were not held, but will be presented in FFY 1980.

The Texas Regional Library Systems sponsored two workshops for trustees and three basic skills institutes. Consultation was provided by the Continuing Education staff.

Technical assistance was provided to 13,693 individuals which was greater than the estimated objective of 7,500. The Library Science Collection librarian answered 919 reference questions. Reference requests continue to increase. The newsletter, Library Developments, provided information concerning the programs of the Library Development Division.

It is interesting to note that Texas librarians have come to recognize library continuing education as an important approach for maintaining and updating their knowledge and skills. The Texas Library Association passed a resolution on April 5, 1979 calling for "the Texas State Library, which is a permanent State agency, in conjunction with the Continuing Education Committee of the Texas Library Association, to coordinate the evolvement of a state plan for continuing education and to include persons from every segment of the library profession in the process..." The chairman of the Texas Library Association Continuing Education Committee and the Manager of the Texas State Library Continuing Education Department were designated as Chairman and Coordinator, respectively, of the Library Continuing Education in Texas Task Force. On July 26, 1979, the members of the Task Force met for the first time in Houston to begin their work in formulating a state plan which will be prepared by August, 1980.

The following statistics summarize the projected and actual accomplishments:

	PROJECTED	ACTUAL
Number of Persons Receiving Technical Assistance	7,500	13,693
Number of Reference Questions Answered	800	919
Number of Student Workshop Hours	5,500	11,293
Number of Informational Materials Distributed	55,000	58,565
Number of Persons Receiving Instructional Manuals	1,200	3,315

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 12-A
FFY 1979
Interim Report

Urban Library Aid

Project Description

See: LSCA Annual Program, FFY 1979, pp. 102-a to 102-e.

Findings

This program has just gotten underway. To date no orders have been placed. Ordering instructions and timetables have been sent and orders can be expected early in FY 1980.

Each of the libraries has indicated the way that it will verify non-resident usage of its collection. This information is presented on the next page.

Major Urban Resource Libraries Project, FY 1980

DATA TO BE SUPPLIED TO VERIFY NON-RESIDENT USAGE

Amarillo*.....will supply circulation information and the count from the genealogy room registry.

Arlington*.....will supply card information.

Austin*.....will supply card information.

Beaumont.....will supply card information and the count from the genealogy room registry.

Corpus Christi.....will supply card information.

Dallas.....Will supply card information.

El Paso.....Will supply card information.

Fort Worth*.....will supply card information.

Garland.....Will supply card information.

Houston.....Will supply circulation information.

Irving.....will supply card information.

Lubbock*.....will supply circulation information.

Pasadena.....will supply card information.

San Antonio*.....will supply card information.

Waco*.....will supply card information and the count from the genealogy room registry.

* Because these libraries receive county funds, they should report service only to out-of-county residents.

Pre-White House Conference

Project Description

See LSCA Annual Program, FFY 1978, pp. 105-109.

Findings

On November 16-18, 1978, two hundred delegates attended the Texas Conference on Library and Information Services held in Austin, Texas. They were charged 1) to identify the informational, recreational, educational and cultural needs of Texas citizens, 2) to develop resolutions and 3) to elect 19 delegates and 8 alternates to represent Texas at the national White House Conference on Library and Information Services, November 15-19, 1979.

The Planning Committee did an excellent job in designing a Conference program that made maximum participation possible. The Conference participants, 165 citizens and 35 librarians, worked independently in small groups to develop resolutions. Each group selected a representative to serve on the Resolutions Committee which gave the delegates the power to make the decisions concerning the content of the resolutions. By having representation from each discussion group, the concepts and recommendations of the originating group were assured. There was some criticism regarding the synthesis of the resolutions. Many of the resolutions became too general in nature when combined with similar resolutions. Because of time constraints, it was not possible to edit and review each resolution carefully. At the final session the delegates assembled to discuss and vote upon the resolutions. Although time appeared to be short, the delegates had adequate time for discussion and full participation.

As in the resolution process, the election process of national delegates to the White House Conference provided an open and democratic method. Citizen delegates were elected at their regional meetings, while librarians were nominated by a Nomination Committee composed of librarians representing various types of libraries. The committee made a mistake by nominating two of their own members which produced much adverse criticism and was responsible in part for the large number of nominations from the floor at the meeting to elect librarian delegates. The ability of the librarians to nominate delegates from the floor was another example of the democratic spirit which was built into the planning process. It was also noted in the evaluation that a librarian's nominating committee was not necessary.

Three outside evaluators provided information to determine how well the objectives were reached and to analyze the validity of the process. In their evaluation they reviewed the strengths and weaknesses of the Conference.

The strengths of the Texas Conference on Library and Information Services may be summarized as follows:

1. A highly open and democratic Conference which provided maximum time for delegates input, and minimum time for "information dump," on the participants. (Almost all "orientation" had been accomplished prior to the Conference).

2. A Conference that was as logistically perfect as the planners could make it given some constraints relating to space, temperature, prices, etc.

3. Outside speakers who were selected on their ability to consistently inspire and/or entertain the 200 delegates. There was not a single complaint about the two banquet speakers.

4. Remarkably sound planning in terms of pacing Conference events. It was planned to be, and was, indeed a working Conference.

5. Model Conference planning by State Library staff in the careful execution of such details as guidelines for presenting resolutions (this process has been endorsed and disseminated by NCLIS for use in other states), followup on orientation sessions with written guidelines, and planning and re-planning of all problem areas to pick best possible alternative procedures to achieve Conference objectives.

6. Skillful conduct of final sessions by presiding officer maintained the dynamic quality of the entire Conference.

There were some weaknesses:

1. A few discussion leaders seemingly identified the non-directive role as a passive one. Orientation for the group discussion leaders should have been clearer in this regard. Where group leaders were less active, they failed to summarize it. The groups took a long time to get organized, perhaps were less task oriented, and appeared (to the evaluator) less creative in generating ideas.

2. It is unlikely that Conference planning could have altered what in fact happened. [Within the minorities, the elected Spanish speaking delegates were lower in proportion to the number of elected Black delegates. This was not only a trend in Texas, but occured in other states.]

3. Some complaints that original rules were altered to accomodate certain delegates.

4. A number of environmental items related to hotel prices, temperature in rooms, privacy discussion groups, equal facilities for observers, etc., was of concern.

In reviewing the total effectiveness of the Texas Conference, the evaluators noted that "most delegates returned to their homes pleased, somewhat self-satisfied and generally optimistic that their own feelings of commitment will be reinforced with specific direction for follow-up from Conference leadership."

As a result of the Conference, an ad hoc committee was appointed by the Presiding Officer, Dr. Robert Haynes. This committee was charged with selecting delegates to meet with Governor Clements to request that a committee be established which would function as a liaison to the Governor's office. The Governor's staff has been working on this project for several months.

Two delegate meetings were held in Austin to prepare the delegates for their participation in the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Although a year elapsed since the Pre-White House Conference, the delegates continued their enthusiasm and interest in the Conference activities.

During the year, there was communication between the delegates, Texas State Library staff, the library community and citizens. Over 10,000 flyers describing the Texas Conference were distributed. The chairman of the Texas delegation met with the Texas Library Association's Legislative Committee and the Special Assistant for Governmental appointments. Several news releases were sent to Texas newspapers; the library community was kept informed through the Library Developments newsletter and Texas Libraries, a journal published by the Texas State Library, carried articles concerning the Texas Conference.

As part of a national campaign to promote the White House Conference, the Governor proclaimed November 15-19, 1979 as "Be with a Book for a Week." One million stickers, 1200 posters and a public relations manual were sent to public libraries throughout the state. Each person was asked to carry their favorite book with them during the week of the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services.

The concerns and issues raised at the Texas Conference will be carried to Washington, and in turn, the outcomes of the national Conference will be brought back to Texas. The delegates will continue their commitment through their involvement in library development on the local, regional, and state levels.

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION: TITLE III FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979
Interim Report

Nineteen proposals for Title III projects were received in 1979.

Five projects were approved for funding during 1980.

An OCLC catalog conversion project for the Amarillo Public Library, Amarillo College Library, and West Texas State University Library was approved. Planning for cooperative acquisitions and reciprocal lending will begin.

An AMIGOS Bibliographic Council feasibility study on interfacing local circulation systems was funded.

Demonstration of a delivery service among members of the Council of Academic and Research Libraries received funding for operation in 1980.

The Interuniversity Council of the North Texas Area proposed to develop an OCLC based union list of serials that was approved.

Funding for a shared circulation system at Victoria Public Library, Victoria College, and University of Houston/Victoria Campus was approved.

A few of these projects actually began operations in the last months of FY 1979. All of the projects will become operational during 1980.

Texas State Library
Title III, Project 1 (a)
FFY 1979
Interim Report

Amarillo Public Library; Amarillo College Library/Learning Resource Center; Cornette Library, West Texas State University

Project Description

Through OCLC, Inc., a machine readable data base containing the bibliographic holdings of the three libraries will be developed. Long-term results would be cooperative acquisitions, reduced labor for catalog functions, and making regional resources available to the members of the Major Resource System.

Budgeted items include: OCLC terminals, personnel, and OCLC fees.

FINDINGS

None are available at this time.

Texas State Library
Title III, Project 1 (b)
FFY 1979
Interim Report

AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, Inc.
Improved Resouce Sharing For Texas Public Libraries

Project Description

The AMIGOS Bibliographic Council will conduct a feasibility study and develop technical specifications for a computer-to-computer-communications protocol necessary to interconnect online circulation systems at the University of Houston, Houston Academy of Medicine, Houston Public Library, Austin Public Library, and Stephen F. Austin University.

The specifications for protocol software are proposed for nine functions: title searching, interlibrary loan availability check, interlibrary loan request, patron check, statistical reports, billing, system availability, reliability check, and error reporting.

The feasibility study will address the following topics: alternatives for interconnection of online circulation systems; cost effectiveness of each alternative; a comparison of costs among interconnected online circulation systems, current interlibrary loan services, and OCLC/interlibrary loan services; and the organizational impact of interconnected online circulation systems. AMIGOS also proposes to provide subject access to the 700,000 records cataloged by AMIGOS member libraries. This capability is not currently available in the OCLC cataloging system. This part of the project is not recommended for funding.

Budgeted items include: personal services and operating expenses.

Findings

None are available at this time.

Coral
Aids (Area Inter-Institutional Delivery Service)
Demonstration Project

Project Description

Interlibrary transportation of materials in the San Antonio area, including direct service to Austin, will facilitate maximum utilization of regional resources for users. Current interlibrary movement of materials is dependent upon mail service and largely unscheduled individual pick-up and return by students, faculty, and library staff. The project proposes a one-year demonstration which will establish: (1) extent of need; (2) actual costs of service; (3) cost effectiveness of delivery service; and (4) future funding needs if successful. A commercial delivery system will schedule stops at San Antonio Public Library, thirteen research and academic libraries in Bexar County, Texas Lutheran College (Seguin), Southwest Texas State University (San Marcos), Texas State Library and the University of Texas at Austin.

Budgeted items include: contractual delivery service and supplies.

Findings

None are available at this time.

Texas State Library
Title III, Project I (d)
FFY 1979
Interim Report

Interuniversity Council of the North Texas Area (IUC) Cooperative Union List

Project Description

Funding is requested to assist the IUC Libraries (fifteen academic libraries in the Dallas-Forth Worth Area) as well as the Dallas and Fort Worth Public Libraries in the development of a union list of periodical holdings to (1) facilitate resource sharing, including interlibrary loan, among the libraries mentioned above and others in Texas and throughout the United States, and to (2) make it possible for participating libraries to reduce the number of duplicate periodical subscriptions. The data in this union list will be compiled according to the American National Standards Institute format, and will therefore make the union list a building block in state and national bibliographic systems. Funding is for the first phase of this project which would involve establishment and input of standard entries and the identities of holding libraries for 33,000 current periodical subscriptions into the OCLC System. This task would be subcontracted to AMIGOS, which would also be entrusted with the task of entry and quality control. Following the first year, this project would be continued irrespective of whether grant funds are available for this purpose. Subsequent to the grant period, the libraries will begin the task of inputting holdings information and bibliographic information for non-current periodicals.

Budgeted items include: personal services, OCLC fees, operating and administrative costs.

Findings

None are available at this time.

Texas State Library
Title III, Project 1 (e)
FFY 1979
Interim Report

Victoria Public Library
Victoria College/University of Houston/Victoria Campus
Public Academic Shared Circulation System

Project Description

An on-line automated circulation system will be installed at Victoria Public Library with remote terminals at the University of Houston/Victoria Campus/Victoria College Library.

The holdings information and the registration files of both libraries will be converted from their present forms to a common machine readable data base. The conversion will be made with the intention of facilitating input into the selected automated circulation system. The conversion format will permit extraction at a later date for purposes of producing a computer output microfilm catalog of the holdings of either institution.

An automation consultant will be selected from those responding to a request for proposal. Through a process of interacting visits with the libraries and with vendors, the consultant will assist local librarians in the management of the project, data conversion, and selection of a vendor.

Budgeted items include: consultant services, COM conversion, and half the cost of an on-line automated circulation system.

Findings

None are available at this time.

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION: TITLE III FOR FISCAL YEAR 1978 & FFY 1978 CARRYOVER
Final Report

Through subgrants to the Atascosa County Library System, the Dallas Public Library, Hidalgo County Library System, Houston Public Library, and the Southwestern Library Association, school and public library cooperation on a local level was successfully initiated. Bibliographic access to library materials was significantly improved in the Houston Public Library and Hidalgo County Library System projects, and the Southwestern Library Association continued to operate a multistate regional continuing education network providing good quality continuing education to libraries of the Southwest.

(Only the Southwest Library Association project (CELS) which was funded with FFY 1978 Carryover requires a 3114 document. The other reports are based on evaluation reports submitted by subgrantees after the conclusion of each of their respective projects).

Texas State Library
Title III, Project I (a)
FFY 1978
Final Report

Atascosa County Library System
Atascosa County Libraries/School Libraries Cooperative

Relationship to Long-Range Plan Goals and Objectives

Provide start-up funds for interstate, statewide, regional, and local networks of library and information centers, consisting of two or more types of libraries.

Project Objectives

By August 31, 1979, at least 2,000 students will have completed a library skills program at the libraries (utilizing pre-test and post-test).

A total of 400 pre-school children will have attended pre-school story hours taught by high school home economics and/or 4-H students.

Public library circulations will be up 50 percent over 1977.

At least 1,500 students will have viewed programs utilizing library equipment.

50 copies each of at least 10 subject bibliographies and two informational pamphlets per public library will have been distributed to users of public and school libraries for a total of 2,400 distributed.

The Summer Reading Club program at the public library will have enrolled a minimum of 50 percent more than in 1977; and

By May 1, 1979 school library circulation will be up 50 percent over last year.

Project Description

A community of 18,696 and 5,070 students will be served in a cooperative school library/public library program. Cooperative efforts on behalf of the four public libraries and five school libraries will be to: avoid duplication of expensive titles; provide a pre-school story hour given by high school students; cooperate in support of each library's programming; better utilize audio-visual equipment and materials; and provide increased library service to classes through visits to public libraries for library programs and check-out of materials. Students will receive instruction in the use of libraries through both school and public libraries.

Findings

This project was faced with some operational problems, including a three-month search for a project librarian. Also, one library slated to participate was closed because its move was delayed; another library was closed for three months because of construction problems, and a third library had to cut hours because of a staff vacancy. Quantitative objectives were revised downwards midway through the project:

Original	Revised	Achieved
2,000 students in the library skills program	750	1,035
Public Library circulation up 50% over 1977	+10%	+16%
School Library circulation up 50% over 1977	+10%	+10%
Summer Reading Club enrollments up 50%	+20%	+440%

The same basic program was carried out on a lesser scale. The project as a whole seems quite successful in meeting or exceeding most of its quantitative goals. It is apparent also that better service was provided to those participating, and that students' usage of the libraries was increased significantly. The impacts of the project were lessened somewhat by the operational problems noted above, which may be indicative of a more basic problem. Demonstration projects may show the local community a model of service, but if adequate local support is not made available through provision of facilities, appropriate staffing and operating expenses, the ultimate objective has not been accomplished despite the excellent efforts of the librarians involved.

Dear Parents:

Your local Public Library encourages you to spend some time with your pre-schooler and a picture book. Reading is a lifetime skill--give your child a head-start to the world of reading. Use this booklet to record books you have read together. Show your librarian your completed booklet for a special certificate.

BOOKS WE'VE READ

1. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

2. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

3. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

4. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

5. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

BOOKS WE'VE READ

6. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

7. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

8. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

9. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

10. Author: _____

    Title: _____

    _____

11. Author: _____

    Title: _____

    _____

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   _____

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   _____

3. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

4. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

5. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

BOOKS WE'VE READ

6. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

7. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

8. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

9. Author: _____

   Title: _____

   _____

10. Author: _____

    Title: _____

    _____

11. Author: _____

    Title: _____

    _____

    _____

SUMMER READING CLUB

AT LYTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

STARTS JUNE 25TH

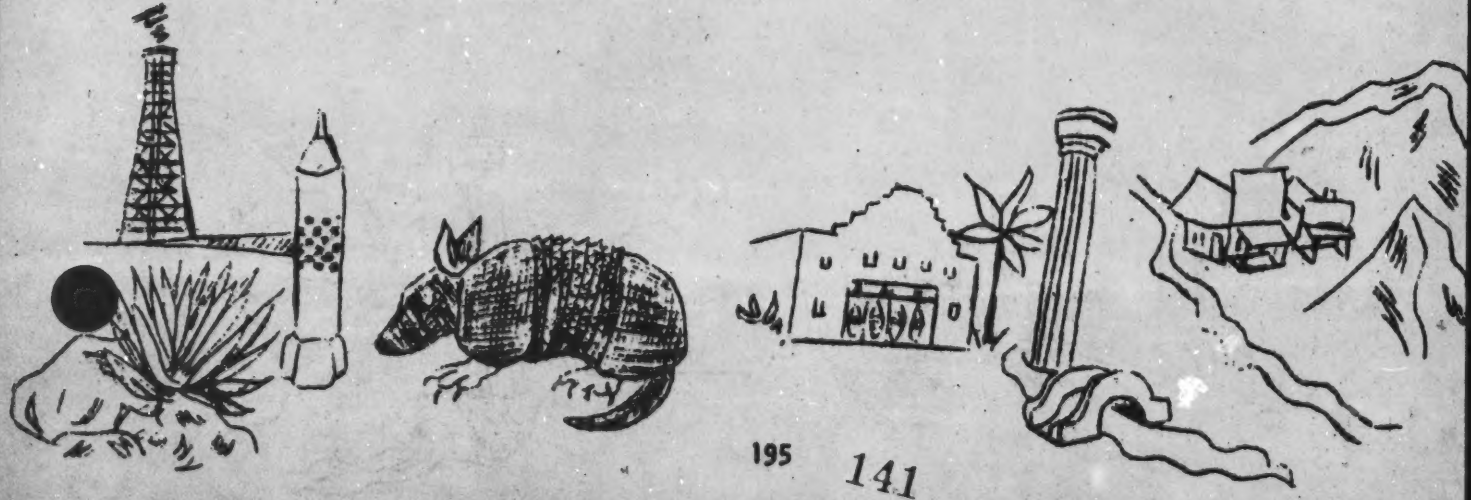
KINDERGARTEN — 3RD GRADES

READ 10 BOOKS

AND GRADES 4 - 6 READ

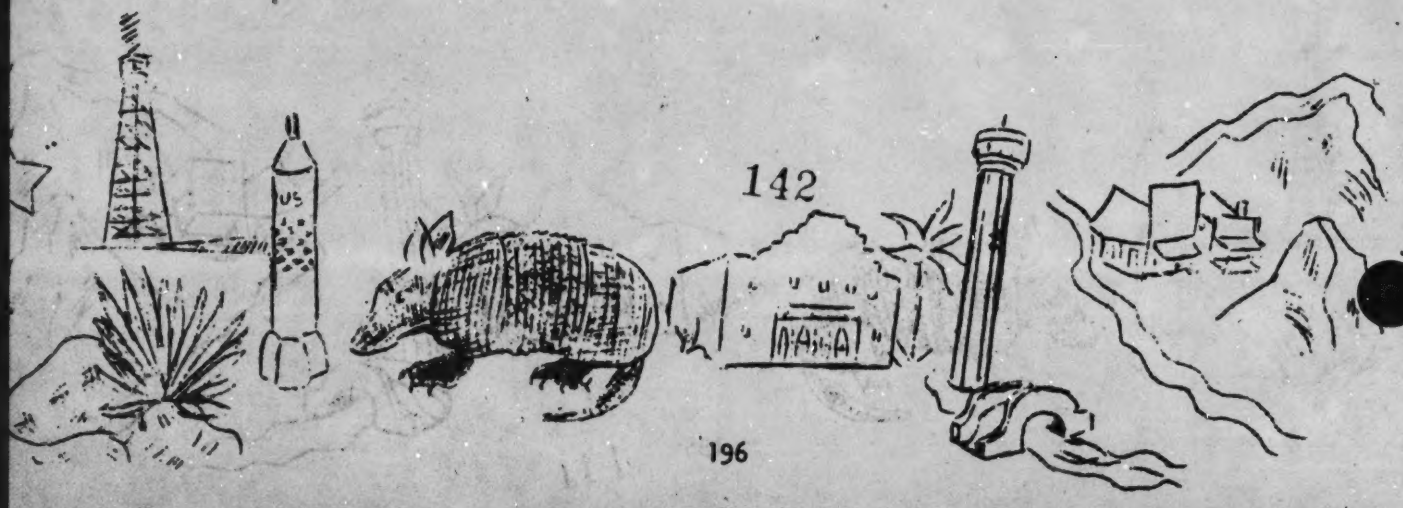
20 BOOKS AND

GET A CERTIFICATE.



SUMMER READING CLUB

AT POTEET PUBLIC LIBRARY
STARTS JUNE 21ST.
READ 20 BOOKS AND GET
A CERTIFICATE.



Texas State Library
Title III, Project I (b)
FFY 1978
Final Report

Dallas Public Library
Public Library/School Library Resource Sharing Project

Relationship to Long Range Plan Goals and Objectives

Provide start-up funds for interstate, statewide, regional, and local networks of library and information centers, consisting of two or more types of libraries.

Project Objectives

Involves the Martin Luther King Learning Center and Madison High School library staff in pooling resources to insure:

a. optimum support of the Madison High School curriculum

b. adequate learning materials for reading skill development

c. readily accessible carreer information

d. community involvement in enriching the learning experience of Madison students

e. parent involvement in school-related programs

Compile quantitative date related to this process to serve as baseline data for future plans for coordinated library services to students.

Project Description

The Dallas Public Library proposes to demonstrate a model for Public Library/School Library cooperation. This project is a continuation of a research and planning grant from Title III, 1977 funds. Under the direction of a Project Advisory Committee a project staff will be employed to coordinate the library services of Madison High School Library and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Library and Learning Center, a branch of the Dallas Public Library, to the 1,456 stuents enrolled in Madison High School. Many of these students are poor, difficult to discipline; and are deficient in reading skills.

Findings

The Public Library/School Library Resource Sharing Project was approved as of April 1, 1978.

The objectives as stated in the proposal were: 1) to involve MLK and Madison staff in pooling resources to insure: a) optimum support of the Madison curriculum, b) adequate learning materials for reading skill development, c) readily accessible career information, d) community involvement in enriching the learning experience of Madison students, and e) parent involvement in school related programs; 2) compile quantitative data related to this process to serve as baseline data for future plans for coordinated library services to students. The staff from MLK and Madison met during the spring in an effort to review curriculum plans for the 1978/79 school year. An evaluation was made of the holdings of both libraries in terms of the adequacy to meet the needs of the Madison students related to reading skill development and career information. Using the baseline curriculum guides from both the high school and the elementary schools along with valued information gathered during the evaluation and suggested lists of materials from instructors, materials were placed on order to fill the gaps of the combined resources.

The project coordinator was hired July 1, 1978. She began the follow-up on material orders and worked on plans for programming and publicity. A total of one hundred and nineteen (119) films, with an average attendance of thirty two (32) per showing, were shown to students, each one followed by extensive discussions. Two (2) author talks followed by refreshments and conversation were given. A total of one hundred and sixty seven (167) persons were in attendance. The authors represented were Walter Dean Meyers and Donald Crews, both authors of children's books. Seven (7) presentations were made by community resource persons. These presentations were followed by question and answer periods. These persons were from the Museum of Natural History, Juvenile Probation Office, Museum of Fine Arts, and Dallas Independent School District.

Three (3) informational pieces directed to students, teachers, and parents were distributed. Two (2) bibliographies per level were prepared and used by the students. Twenty (20) students volunteered to be student helpers and the students received T-shirts with the project logo and their names imprinted.

The coordinator arranged and presented informational presentations concerning the project during in-service training sessions for teachers, the first PTA meeting of the year, the MLK Board of Directors, the DISD School Board, and some Women's Clubs. The presentations were well received by all groups. A total of thirty two (32) instructional sessions were given on how to use the library. These sessions were 100% successful.

A telephone was placed in the MLK library however, due to cable problems, the instrument was not placed in the Madison library. The school librarian did enforce reciprocal reference service by use of the telephone in the school office, and optimum use was made of both the reading skill development resources and the career planning materials.

The pre- and post-project attitudinal/library usage survey was given to some four hundred (400) children.

Pre-Attitudinal/Library Usage Results

325 were returned
75 were not returned
79 had not been to MLK previously
165 did not have library cards
139 did not know how to use library
144 had little knowledge about library
42 were regular users of library

Post-Attitudinal/Library Usage Results

391 were returned
9 were not returned
380 had library cards (11 had previous delinquent records)
391 were regular users of the library

Class visits began in October and a total of one hundred thirty seven (137) of those strengthened the initial "how to use the library" thrust as well as focused on curriculum enrichment or reading skills. Fifteen (15) programs were given during the school year in order to strengthen the relationship of the school and its curriculum with concerns of the community involving community leaders and parents.

Recommendations for the Public Library/School Library Coordination during the 1979/80 school year is as follows:

1. MLK and Madison staff continue to pool resources to insure optimum support of curriculum and now-curriculum related materials.
2. Continue community involvement in enriching the learning experience of the students.
3. Continue parent involvement in school related programs.
4. Continue regularly scheduled classroom visits to the library.
5. Emphasize and plan curriculum related programs in the library.
6. Provide tutorial services for curriculum related programs and events.

The major activities held during the project were the author talks/receptions and the Student Tape Project. The children were extremely interested in the presentations given by each author because one involved participation from the children. The first of these presentations was videotaped and the children enjoyed watching themselves on T.V. after the program.

The Student Tape Project (STP) idea grew out of an Advisory Board Meeting and when introduced to the Student Advisory Council, the students were delighted to participate. A total of twenty (20) students with the assistance of DISD's audio visual personnel, made cassette tapes to go along with picture books and readers. This project had a twofold purpose; to increase the reading skills of the high school students as well as strengthen the reading ability of the elementary students. Upon completion of the read-alongs, the high school students were taken to the elementary schools to introduce their work to the students. It was quite a success.

The library's summer reading program was a success and of the fifty nine (59) children registered, seventy five percent (75%) were involved in the project.

The fact that the project proposal was late being signed was the first of organizational and operational problems encountered during the project. The "simple but significant" lack of communication between DISD administrators and the schools involved, and the principals and their teachers were the cause of other problems encountered. As if the late signing of the project were not enough, school administrators did not inform the schools of the approval until November. So just as the project was up and fully going, time ran out.

Texas State Library
Title III, Project I (c)
FFY 1978
Final Report

Hidalgo County Library System
Citizen/Student Access to Library Resources in Hidalgo County

Relationship to Long Range Plan Goals and Objectives: Long Range Plan Update, 1978 - 1982, Objective 8.11, Page 3-13.

To produce and/or provide access to union lists, cumulative indices, directories and other bibliographic tools to facilitate rapid identification, access, and referral.

Project Objectives

To make available by January, 1979, at least 155,000 volumes, representing County and public high school library collections, by placing the collections in the two school districts and Pan American University, serving a total of 13,000 students.

To provide access by August, 1979, to the residents of Hidalgo County to the current library acquisitions of the participating school districts, a total of 5,000 volumes.

To provide delivery service at least twice a week between all participating agencies in order to facilitate loan and delivery of materials, by August 31, 1978.

To determine by June 30, 1979, the actual and projected needs of a sample of at least 50 of the users of the COM, in the schools, the university, and by the general public.

To register by the project's end, at least a 25 percent increase in inter-library loan (6,975 loans at $1.51 per loan) between the participating agencies.

To have by August 31, 1979, the cooperation and participation in the program of at least one more school district.

To register by August 31, 1979, at least a 10 percent increase in the total circulation of the Hidalgo County Library System (69,677 volumes at $0.15 per loan).

To document a 50 percent increase in public school librarian's time with students and teachers obtained from a 50 percent reduction in technical processing time.

To present four workshops to teachers and librarians of agencies participating in the grant to facilitate use and documentation of the process.

Project Description

Access by students and the general public of Hidalgo County to the total material resources of the eight-member Hidalgo County Library System and the high school libraries of the McAllen Independent school District (McAllen) and the Mission Consolidated Independent School District (Mission) shall be made possible through a machine-readable union catalog displayed on Computer-Output-Microfilm (COM). Pan American University Library will house four COM readers to test student reactions to COM technology and collection compatibility. Pan American University will not participate in the union catalog at this time. This COM union catalog will be updated at least four times during the project.

Hidalgo County Library System will complete conversion of its holdings of a COM union catalog by December, 1978, including its unique Mexican-American collection as a separate bibliographic entity. Audio-visual materials will also be included in the catalog. The school districts will begin conversion to a COM catalog through this project. Evaluation of the project shall be made by the Advisory Board of the Hidalgo County Library System, the McAllen and Mission School District Boards, and through a survey of users of the service.

The project will document the following process: (1) the cost-effectiveness of conversion to a microform union catalog; (2) the effectiveness and cost of an intra-agency delivery system; (3) the net-lender effect of interlibrary loan between different agencies with unique user classes; (4) documentation of increased user awareness of multi-type informational resources in the community; and (5) preparation and distribution of procedures for off-line cataloging, interlibrary loan, and audio-visual standards.

Findings

All planned activities of the Hidalgo County Library System Project were achieved on schedule, but one. The original intention was to include at least one additional school district by the end of the project, but it was decided to postpone offering the service to new users until the COM conversion was completed. As projected, demand for materials increased with the number of items on the COM, and interlibrary loan requests from schools increased dramatically from nine to over 100 per month. The initial sample of holdings entered by the schools into the catalog makes it difficult to draw conclusions about the net lender effect; Pan American University has not yet entered any of its holdings.

A project objective was to document a proportional increase in the public librarian's time with students and teachers because of a decrease in technical processing time. This was not achieved because at this initial stage the librarians maintained a dual system of COM as well as a card catalog.

In addition to providing bibliographic access to items in the partial union catalog, a van delivery system facilitated physical access.

Texas State Library
Title III, Project 1 (d)
FFY 1978
Final Report

Houston Public Library
Houston Information Network

Relationship to the Long Range Plan Goals and Objectives: Objective 8.09 and 8.11 Long Range Plan Update, 1978-1982, p. 3-12 and 3-13.

To demonstrate in a regional and/or statewide library and information network, services, hardware, access procedures, or bibliographic tools that will make available the total information and informational resources of Texas libraries to the primary users of each library type, including the information resources of state government agencies.

To produce and/or provide access to union lists, cumulative indices, directories, and bibliographic tools to facilitate rapid identification, access, and referral.

Project Objectives

To improve the quality of the Houston Public Library COM data base and increase the number of titles available from the (retrospective) conversion process, by 50,000-80,000 records.

To test the use made of a public library catalog in school libraries, over 12 months, located in suburban and rural areas.

To fund readers in the school libraries so that the pilot project can be continued after 1978, without further funding.

To develop, in the schools, an awareness of the public library as an important information resource.

To partially fund the delivery of books to the school systems by mail.

To complete the development of a COM catalog that will be made available to other public libraries in Texas.

Project Description

The project is a continuation of a 1977 Title III project which did not complete production of a COM catalog soon enough to evaluate its use in high schools and a community college. This proposal would continue the public library catalog and book delivery service in two high schools in the Houston Independent School District and to the Houston Community College. It will also expand the pilot project to a suburban high school district (Alief) and a more rural district (Tomball) to evaluate their use of the catalog and collection. Project personnel will edit the public library catalog of 325,000 titles converted to MARC format with 1977 LSCA Title III funds. Another fifty thousand titles for which the vendor has duplicate holdings will be compared with the Houston Public Library's shelflist to determine the proper entry to be added to the COM catalog.

Findings

The project accomplished its goals of creating a library catalog of 320,000 volumes in machine readable form and editing these records. The project placed copies of the public catalog in high school and community college libraries in the Houston area which lead to the increased use of public library resources by their students. The project group plans to continue the cooperation in 1980 without federal funds. Fiche readers, which were determined to be more reliable than ROM readers, and copies of the catalog will be placed in additional high schools of Houston Independent School District and a delivery system is planned.

A benefit beyond those planned by the project was the use of the machine readable data control and edited by the project for the computer data base for a circulation system serving Houston, Pasadena, Harris County, Brazoria County, Rosenberg, Baytown, Montgomery County and Beaumont public libraries. The computer for this project was purchased jointly by Houston Area Library System and Houston Public Library. The data base of 320,000 titles was placed on the computer in August 1979 and the first library staff was trained for conversion of their holdings.

The project has substantially promoted cooperation between public school and community libraries in the greater Houston area. It leaves two very tangible contributions: a larger public library data base and an organization of school, Houston Community College, and Houston Public Library for making public library resources to school students that continues to operate.

Continuing Education for Library Staffs
in the Southwest (CELS) Project
Southwest Library Association

Relationship to the Long Range Plan Goals and Objectives

To engage in funding programs which ensure that local requirements for materials and information services sufficient to meet the needs of their constituencies are indeed met. (This objective was adapted from the National Commission on Library and Information Science's National Program, Second Draft, Revised, September 15, 1974, Washington, D. C., pp 95-96.)

Project Objectives

(1) To create an awareness and sense of need for continuing education of library staffs on the part of employers and individuals and to insure that it is a concomitant part of planning and development in today's changing libraries.

(2) To formally consolidate the C.E. network in Texas by drawing together informal contacts in the state into a cooperative network and coordination of this network with those in the other states in the Southwest.

(3) To coordinate efforts of various suppliers of continuing education in order to insure maximum use of existing resources and eliminate duplication of effort.

(4) Assist in the development of an ongoing series of training programs to further objectives of the Texas State Library.

(5) To encourage diversity in the design of continuing education responsive to the needs and priorities of the various states, of individual libraries and of individual staff members.

(6) To develop a human resource file of people who can provide training and act as subject specialists. This would include not only Texas resources, but experts from the other five states.

(7) Continue and expand present services provided by the CELS Project to Texas State Library and libraries in Texas.

(8) Assist the Texas State Library Department of Library Development in its long range planning for continuing education.

(9) Continued development of a regional network in the Southwest that will benefit all components.

Project Description

The principal services and products provided by the CELS Project are: (1) long-range planning for the continuing education needs of library personnel in Texas; (2) production of programs and packages that can most appropriately be produced at the regional level; (3) acting as a clearinghouse for programs developed both within and without Texas so that quality C.E. activities can be shared across state lines; (4) providing consultation to the State Library Agency and other library organizations in any way that will help them to devise effective C.E. activities; (5) maintaining an ongoing survey of the state-of-the-art (what is being done, what is needed, and how it will be done through need assessments); and (6) responding to the specific needs of library personnel by planning special programs, preconferences and institutes.

In addition the CELS Project will assit the State Library in the development of a C.E. network made up of institutions concerned with the development of continuing education for library staffs. This includes representatives of academic and public libraries, school libraries, library schools and library associations. The eventual goal is to make accessible to all libraries in the state assistance, guidelines, and educational programs needed to produce better qualified personnel.

In addition to the core of activities described above CELS will provide several new workshops, develop a reference update series, design a staff development model for use by individual libraries and/or systems and begin experimentation with a new type of educational delivery system based on the use of video.

Findings

The CELS coordinator made a number of consultant visits to Texas State Library. Additional assistance was provided by phone. Major efforts were devoted to preparation for the Pre-White House Conference, development of the reference workshop series, and advice on several library development projects.

The CELS coordinator continued to work with Library Development staff and with representatives from Texas Library Association C.E. Committee on preparations for a statewide plan for continuing education.

The CELS project produced four workshops for Texas librarians during the Sept. 1978 - March 1979 period--the advanced training for trainers program in December 1978 and three on-line reference workshops in March. The project sponsored eight pre-conferences at the SWLA meeting in October 1978.

CELS "Update" newsletter and calendar of continuing education activities in the region were also distributed during this period, and consultation was provided as requested to a variety of Texas libraries by phone and mail.

The major problem faced by the CELS project is a financial one. The whole concept of funding continuing education is being questioned by various components of the library community. There is a need to demonstrate the value of educational activities and to relate them more closely to better library service. Some of this might be accomplished by a full scale planning effort that incorporates the ideas of representatives from all types of libraries, and by developing programs that meet their specific needs.

Another area in which more progress needs to be made is in the development of innovative systems to deliver educational programs for those who cannot attend workshops. CELS has designed a process and taken some initial steps for cooperative activities among the six SWLA states. Texas, because of its size and population distribution, would benefit from the use of a variety of formats.

FOLLOW-UP NARRATIVE REPORTS FOR FY 1978 PROJECTS

The following narrative reports for FY 1978 LSCA sub-grant projects reflect the final results and summations of project effectiveness. No 31-14 documents are required. These reports are based on evaluation reports submitted by sub-grantees after the conclusion of the project. Reports are for FFY 1978 Title I, Project 2 (Establishment and Reorganization).

Public Library Establishment and Reorganization

Relationship to the Long Range Plan Goals and Objectives:

Long Range Plan Update, 1978-1982, Objectives 3.01 and 3.02 page 3-6 and 5.01 page 3-10.

The goal of this subgrant program is to provide specialized library services for disadvantaged residents through established libraries and through library systems. The program objectives are: (1) to provide grant funds for the establishment of library service in counties without library service, (2) to provide an incentive for the reorganization of library service outlets that would improve services in areas with inadequate library services or would achieve greater efficiency in the performance of library operations, and (3) to provide an incentive grant to those libraries which cannot qualify for system membership as separate entities, but which could qualify for system membership if they joined together with other existing libraries.

The end products of this project would be: To increase the number of persons served through local public libraries by 10,000 to a total of 10,514,387. To increase the number of persons* by 50,000 to a total of 10,047,265.

Project Description

Subgrants were made to local libraries that submitted approved plans to establish regular library service to county residents previously having no access to such services and to existing libraries joining together to upgrade the quality of library services made available to their constituents.

Preference was given to Establishment Grant applications which included special project proposals such as upgrading book collections, providing media services, designing children's programs, etc., and which detailed plans for increasing library visibility in the community and which showed evidence of local commitment to provide financial support.

Preference was given to Incentive Grant applications which included plans of improved library service in specific areas and which showed evidence of being able to qualify for systems membership as a federated or consolidated system by combining resources and enlisting community support.

A total of $30,000 was awarded to 2 projects; an Establishment Grant for the 16 month period of May 1, 1978 - August 31, 1979, and an Incentive Grant for the 14 month period of July 1, 1978 - August 31, 1979.

Findings

On the whole this project was successful. Quantitative targets were surpassed. 10,548,022 citizens of Texas were served through local public libraries which surpassed the program objective of 10,514,387 by 33,635. 10,051,556 persons were served by System member public libraries which represents a 4,291 increase

*Served through member public libraries of the Texas Library System

over the program target of 10,047,265.

The two projects that were funded seem to have substantially improved the condition of library service in the communities involved, even though not all program objectives were met. Improvements occurred in the following areas: size and quality of books and periodicals holdings, availability of non-print materials. Outreach services to the elderly and institutionalized; increased library visibility within the community; increased staffing levels; staff development; and increased community participation in library-related activities. Programming for children and minorities fell short of project objectives.

The Incentive Grant project tried to accomplish too much and thus failed to meet all program objectives. Administrative complications occurred becaused the project director had to relocate in Corpus Christi and wasn't as readily available as she might have been.

The Establishment Grant project was handicapped by a slow start due to the extended renovation project associated with getting a donated building ready for library occupancy. Since the library didn't open until the grant period was nearly two-thirds over, it was not possible to successfully accomplish all objectives. However, because a good deal of preparatory work was completed prior to the grand opening, more was accomplished than might have been. Work on the building had the positive side effect of generating considerable community interest and participation in library activities.

On the whole, the quality of these projects compared favorably with those of the past few years.

Texas State Library
Title I, Project 2 (a)
FFY 1978
Final Report
Sub-Grant

Gonzales County Library
Incentive Grant

Project Objectives

To upgrade services, programs, book collections and staff expertise in the four existing public libraries of Gonzales County in the towns of Gonzales, Nixon, Smiley and Waelder which have joined the Federated Library System known as the Gonzalez County Library System (GCLS).

To promote access to library materials and information services for all county constituents.

To identify the informational needs of non-users and to meet these needs as rapidly and completely as available funds, staff and facilities allow.

To share local resources by joint purchasing where feasible.

To establish a uniform circulation policy and a cooperative interchange/borrower return schedule between participating libraries.

To promote the systemwide services of the South Texas Library System.

To increase public support.

To study ALA standards and set priorities for long-term growth.

To enroll the equivalent of one registered borrower from half the county's 4,119 families.

Project Description

Existing libraries will be strengthened by purchasing materials and equipment for established libraries to initiate new, or enrich existing, programs of service to county residents. Book collection enrichment will be accomplished by the following means. Reviewing tools, standard bibliographies and other evaluative tools will be purchased to assist in acquisitions of quality materials to include recommended replacement and special collection purchases. Such tools will also be used to help determine targets for weeding. A GCLS holdings file will be developed by marking titles and editions held by member libraries. Individual library holdings will be analyzed by examining the shelf list in Gonzales and by establishing and examining the shelf lists of the other member libraries. The information acquired from these activities will be used to establish priorities for determining recommended ratios between fiction and non-fiction, children and adult, and reference and general circulation materials in the various collections. It will also be used to establish basic Young Adult collections in each library and to determine methods to establish or enlarge A-V services.

As a corollary to materials enrichment, efforts will be made to improve staff competence primarily by means of making travel funds available so that librarians or staff members may attend system workshops, or take advantage of other in-service training opportunities. Other activities would include sharing professional journals for individual reading and provision of work time for discussion of national, state, and system library issues; alternating members of GCLS board and librarians to present a review of one pertinent professional text or journal article at each monthly meeting; and securing funds for honoraria and/or travel allowances for specialists from nearby major libraries, the system MRC, or outstanding smaller libraries (recommended by TSL) to present training seminars for GCLS library personnel.

In order to accomplish the objective of reaching all county constituents, library service will be extended beyond the walls to special constituencies including the aged, the institutionally confined and the uneducated and/or reluctant, low-skill reader. Large print magazines, books, and films will be circulated to nursing homes. Where possible, related book displays will be provided with films shown. Paperback service will be provided to jail inmates. Magazines and picture books will be provided to all ages in health facilities, particularly to those in rehabilitative hospitals who cannot read or who temporarily cannot concentrate. A survey will be made of existing adult education services to determine the library role needed at this time. High-interest, low skill books for all age levels will be purchased and identified with a special spine label. A circulation count of these titles will be used to measure the impact of the program.

Service to county areas without library services will be expanded by supplying deposit collections (including a small ready reference shelf, with rotating supplies of current and popular fiction plus adult, youth and children's non-fiction) at several crossroads stores or other convenient locations where people have easier regular access than driving into town, and where the accomodation will be open as many hours of the day and evening as possible. Libraries in Gonzales, Nixon, Smiley, and Waelder will check out books to county residents outside their respective municipal boundaries without a special use charge. A feasibility study for use of a county bookmobile will be undertaken. Special efforts will be made to expand library services to minorities and disadvantaged residents. Story hours, films, how-to-talk books, etc. will be brought to the residents since some are reluctant to enter the library. Fiction and non-fiction books plus audio-visuals which portray challenging life-models for minority or deprived citizens will be purchased.

Library visibility will be increased by a vigorous public relations campaign which will include:

(1) Public awareness poll taken 3 months before and 3 months after the PR campaign to measure impact.
    (a) Person to Person by short questionnaire, face-to-face and by telephone.
    (b) Print questionnaries left at strategic locations.

(2) Visual saturation with simultaneous release of posters, brochures, flyers, school handouts.

(3) Radio public service spot.

(4) Speakers Bureau.

Measurement of program success will be primarily by means of circulation counts and new registrations, i.e. library cards. These tally methods will be selectively applied to specific project to determine program impacts. Where appropriate, pre and post-counts will be used and selective collections targeted to specific groups, e.g. slow-learners, will be uniquely marked to facilitate accurate circulation tallys of these special materials.

Response to the Public Relations campaign will be by means of questioning new registrants at the library desk as to which of the PR activities induced them to come to the library.

Findings

In spite of its ambitious scope, the incentive grant program implemented by the Gonzalez County Library System (GCLS) was largely successful. Attempts were made to accomplish most objectives with varying degrees of success, and, the dangers of overextension alluded to in the Interim Report q.v. LSCA Annual Report FFY 1978 pp. 44-45, were largely avoided. During the grant program a great deal of cooperation was achieved resulting in improved collections, increased outreach activities, overall increased library use and greater library visibility in the community.

The quality of member libraries' collections was greatly improved through the shared and systematic use of such standard reviewing and acquistions tools such as: Library Journal, Bulletin of the Center for Children's Books; Booklist; Vertical File Index and Wilson Standard Catalogs, among others. Part of the improvement in quality resulted from concerted efforts at weeding. Most grant funds purchases were in the area of reference materials, large print books, Young Adult books and specialized materials such as high-interest, low vocabulary titles, High School Eqivalency Exam study guides, individual subject area study guides and military examination study guides. In all, 748 new books were purchased and added to the 200 books made available by the McNaughton Service, considerably enhanced the quality and amount of print materials available to Gonzales County Residents. As a corollary to the emphasis on improving book collections, cataloging activities were increased to improve the accessibility of the newly purchased materials.

Non Print purchases included three (3-mode) 8mm projectors, five tape recorders/players and about 150 cassetts comprised of both children and adult programming. Informal polling indicated considerable community interest in non-print media which probably contributed to increased library use.

Improved print and non-print collections was one of the most successful outcomes of the grant program.

An effort was made to assess users' needs by means of an uncomplicated survey which was conducted by telephone and face-to-face query. The three basic

questions were: (1) What type of material do you read regularly? (2) What materials do you expect to find in your local library?; (3) When you need factual information, where do you go to get it. Because of staffing limitations and a lack of expertise no effort was made to analyize or measure the results of this survey. The user response served as a raw data input to aid in library materials selection decisions.

The public relations efforts to increase library visibility within the community were largely through quality posters, bookmarks, and pens (imprinted with "Support Your Library") which were purchased with grant funds and through brochures (with individualized messages) and bumper stickers which were provided by the South Texas Library System. Some radio spots were purchased and, in the earlier stages of the grant, newspaper advertising was used. Again, no effort was made to systematically measure the impacts of these efforts.

Outreach activities centered on providing film programs in the nursing homes, delivery of surplus paperbacks to the county jail and the use of the Golden Crescent Senior Citizens Mini-bus to bring the elderly to the library. A rotating collection of one hundred Large Print books was purchased on behalf of the visually impaired. Bibliographies of books for minorities and the disadvantaged were purchased to facilitate selection of materials in these areas. One library began an enrichment class for pre-schoolers with the avowed goals of erasing language and social barriers.

Whereas the film program and rotating large print collections have been enthusiastically received, the paperbacks were more or less dumped at the county jail with no structured programming follow-through. Also, the Golden Crescent Senior Citizens Mini-bus has seen more limited use than originally anticipated. Minority programming (e.g. bibliographies) seems to be in its initial stages at best with no clear indication that much more is likely to happen in the immediate future. While tangible progress has been made in special groups programming, much remains to be done.

Staff development has been enthusiastically endorsed with librarians and board members from all the libraries participating in System meetings, District TLA and workshops conducted by the South Texas Library System. Most planned to send representatives to the annual TLA meeting in San Antonio. Those unable to attend professional meetings have been able to listen to cassettes of the proceedings recorded by those who were able to attend. Individual librarians have read and reported on materials secured from the Texas State Library professional collection. Personalized in-service training has been conducted.

All of these efforts have added to the level of professional expertise in the Gonzalez County area which should prove of lasting benefit to county residents.

There were a number of problems encountered during the grant period, but most were minor and did not seriously interfer with the accomplishment of project objectives. There were some initial problems in drawing grant funds from the Texas State Library. Mail delivery was consistently slow and unreliable. The relocation of the County librarian to Corpus Christi created problems in

coordinating book purchases, providing supervisory assistance to individual libraries and in maintaining high levels of program participation. Two of the participating libraries experienced, unfortunately, high amounts of staff turnover which mitigated program accomplishments.

Unaccomplished objectives included the following:

(1) The GCLS union list was never developed
(2) The Speakers Bureau was not started
(3) Book collection priorities were not established in any systematic way
(4) The user survey was not adequately analyzed
(5) The impact of public relations efforts was never adequately measured

In spite of the foregoing deficiencies, the project appears to have been successfully implemented and have significantly improved library service to Gonzalez County residents given the initial lack of human and material resources. It would appear, however, that the project was largely held together by the energy and creativity of the County librarian. With her new residence in Corpus Christi and possibly decreased involvement in administering the county system together with the cessation of grant funds, it may prove difficult for the Gonzalez County Library System to sustain the momentum of these significant short-term system improvements.

Texas State Library
Title 1, Project 2 (b)
FFY 1978
Final Report
Sub-Grant

Rotan Public Library
Establishment Grant

Project Objectives

To increase the number of volumes in the library collection to 10,000.

To have the library open to the public a minimum of 18 hours per week during 1978 and 20 hours per week during 1979, including weekend and night hours.

To foster public library-school library cooperation.

To develop an awareness of user needs within the community.

To develop a quality collection of book and non-book materials targeted to all community user groups.

To develop a local history collection.

Project Description

In order to permit easy access to the materials and services of the library in spite of the limited hours it will be open, the Rotan Public Library has established a regular schedule of Monday - Saturdy from 3:00 p.m - 6:00 p.m. This should allow maximum use of the library by all community residents.

In addition to increasing the size of the collection, special efforts will be made to assure balanced, quality acquisitions. Consideration in materials selection will be given to the needs and interests of community users assessed in the frequency of requests for particular items. However, provision will also be made for a standard reference collection and for generally-accepted standard materials. In accordance with recommendations of the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, approximately 30% of the book budget will go for the children's collection and 10-15% for young adults. Within 5 years periodical holdings will reach 50. Plans have also been made to subscribe to various local and regional newspapers.

Within the next 3 years, efforts will also be made to develop and upgrade a media collection. At the end of this period, users will have access to approximately 150 recordings, either by purchase or through loans and rotating collections. Filmstrips and other audio-visual materials including viewmasters, slides, and pictures will be borrowed or purchased.

The local history collection will be developed through cooperation with local history societies including chapters of: Daughters of the Republic of Texas; Daughters of the American Revolution; Daughters of the American Colonists; and Daughters of the Seventeenth Century. These societies plan to donate a genealogical collection to the library.

The public library will serve as a supplement to the inadequate school libraries in the county. Through public-school library cooperation, the public library will provide coordinated and complete service for the children and young people, thus furthering their education. The library will be accessible to children after school hours, and serve as an additional resource center.

Basic community services will include informing and instructing the public in the use of resources in the library, providing reference assistance, advising on recreational reading, developing attractive displays, assisting community organizations in program-planning and providing them with materials, and providing books for the aged in rest homes.

Special services for children will include film showings for various age groups at designated times during the year, such as Christmas, as well as several times during the summer; a program for individual use of available audio visual materials; story-hour sessions and puppet shows during the year at various times, and regularly scheduled ones during the summer; and a Summer Reading Program.

A variety of special programs and events are scheduled for young adults and adults. The audio-visual program will include individualized use of the materials as well as film showings at various times during the year. The library will set up discussion groups for young adults and sponsor out-of-town book reviews for adults. Large print books, as well as other materials, will be made available to the aged in rest homes. The library also plans to schedule art shows from local artists to foster cultural growth in the community.

Findings

The primary accomplishment of the project was getting the library established and functioning. Because of the intense preoccupation and delays associated with getting the building ready, not all specific project objectives were accomplished.

The full grant amount was expended and/or obligated by the end of the contract period, with grant funds being used to purchase library materials, primarily books and some periodicals. Extensive efforts were made to catalog these new acquisitions as well as the several donations that were received from the community. Although it is not known whether the goal of 10,000 volumes was reached, a much improved collection is now available for county residents.

The delayed opening of the library precluded meeting the FY 78 objective of being open 18 hours a week, however, it is now open for service 21 hours a week which is slightly above the hours objective for FY 79. The scheduling of hours (3-6 weekdays) is designed to provide maximum accessibility to all community users.

No specific projects designed to foster school-public library cooperation were undertaken, however, the schedule assures access to children after school and the staff encourages their patronage.

No surveys were conducted to assess user needs within the community, but informal feedback probably accurred given the apparent active community support in getting the library started. As a corollary to this lack of a user profile, there was no indication of what the book selection priorities were. Presumably, some of the books being purchased and some of the community donations will comprise the local history collection.

An audiovisual auditorium is included in the new library building, and will house the media collection which is to be developed over the next three years.

The major problem encountered during the project was the delay in getting the building ready which resulted from a number of minor problems including, intense summer heat, vacations, difficulty in securing timely volunteer help, and a change in structural design plans necessitated by the inability to tear down certain walls during the renovation. Consequently, the opening, originally scheduled for the fall of 1978 was delayed until April 28, 1979. This, in turn, seriously reduced the amount of time available for other project activities resulting in some of the shortfalls noted above.

On the other hand, the building, as a symbol of community accomplishment and a source of community pride, appears to have sparked the initial enthusiasm and cooperative efforts. This pride and enthusiasm will be critical in the months ahead when the grant funds are no longer available. To the extent that library services are now available to previously unserved residents, the project successfully accomplished its major goal.